The New-York Times.

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THE BATTLE AT ARKANSAS POST

Details of the McClernand-Porter Expedition.

The Acuteness of Our Leaders and Invincibility of Our Arms.

Value of the Cotton Region Secured.

AN INTERCEPTED REBEL ACCOUNT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cairo, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

One day in this place is not particularly unlike any other day, with the exception that, when we have a day especially mean as regards its mud, or its rain, or some other unpleasant characteristics, we can always safely calculate that the next day, in these or some other respects, will be a little meaner. There is no sameness about the discomforts of Cairo—unlike many other places—for, however bad things are to-day, you may always safely calculate on a change; to-morrow will not be like to-day, it will simply be worse. If, to-day, you wade through mud up your knees, to-morrow you will experience the pleasant variety of wading through mud up to your waist; if now it sprinkles, it will rain an hour later; in short, Cairo is simply an inclined plane, which gradually, but surely, leads from bad to worse, and so on.

I have not the slightest idea in the world why I have written these things, for certainly they have no bearing whatever upon the subject of my present letter. I was intending to commence this letter with a different train of thought—viz., that the descent of matters in Cairo from bad to worse was interrupted, or rather mitigated, to-day, by the arrival of several boat-loads of prisoners from Arkansas Post. This being the legitimate intention of my present letter, I will confine myself to that, instead of philosophizing upon matters in Cairo. Trollope has done Cairo slight justice, for which I thank him—especially its hotels and barber-shops.

Reporters, snugly living within the palatial St. Charles Hotel, have long ere this given your enterprising cotemporaries full details of the beseigement and taking of Arkansas Post. With less imagination, I can only write you a few outside facts, which may, possibly, serve to add lustre to one of the finest achievements of the war.

It is no small achievement, either; for while we have shown the courage of our men, the acuteness of our leaders, and the invincibility of our arms, we have also "opened up" one of the finest cotton-growing regions of the "sunny South." While we have subdued a certain portion of rebeldom, we have likewise made it practicable for constituent patriots to remunerate themselves for the expense and trouble of this unhappy war by buying cotton at twenty-five cents per pound, and—giving it away for fifty-eight.

Three boats came in to-day—the *Sam Gaty*, *Nebraska* and *John J. Roe*—having with them fourteen hundred and fifteen rebel prisoners. Among them was Gen. Churchill, and along with him were several gentlemen, mainly distinguishable from the ramifications of gold lace on their sleeves, and the enormous quantity of the same golden ornamentation upon their caps.

Gen. Churchill was lately in command of Arkansas Post. His gold-mounted satellites not long since revolved about him, secure in the single fact that they, individually, were Chivalry, and could whip any number of Yankees, from three to fifteen.

I held a long conversation with these gentlemen and learned many incidents of the battle. I learned, for instance, that we had 50,000 men and they only two thousand—that they mowed our men down by thousands, while we only killed some half dozen of theirs—that they never surrendered, never would have surrendered, and had repulsed with fearful slaughter, eight different charges made by our men, and would finally have driven us from the field had, not some cowardly miscreant run up a white flag.

It is but fair that the rebels be allowed to give their version of the fight, and hence I inclose an account which was originally intended for the Richmond *Enquirer*, but which was finally handed over to me, upon the assurance that it should be promptly forwarded for publication.

Yankee Steamer Nebraska, Off the Post of Arkansas, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

Editors Richmond Enquirer:

Messrs. Editors: The most remarkable battle of the war has just been fought at this place.

It is the first time in the history of the war that three thousand men have resolved to make a stand against fifty thousand infantry, with an immense quantity of artillery and cavalry, together with a coöperating fleet of gunboats, carrying one hundred guns; and it is the first time, too, in the history of the war, that a land force has unflinchingly withstood a terrible gunboat fire for two days, lying motionless in the trenches, and receiving, at a distance of only two or three hundred yards, every shell, without being able to return a shot.

This stand was made not because we expected to be enabled, unassisted, to hold our position, but because we were hourly expecting reinforcements, and because Lieut.-Gen. Holmes had telegraphed Brig.-Gen. Churchill, commanding, to hold the position until all should be dead.

We have fought the whole Vicksburgh expedition, and we are now all prisoners of war; but not willingly, nor of our consent: we have been betrayed into the hands of our enemy.

Our gallant Gen. Churchill had determined to fight, and to fight to the last, and each man had made a solemn pledge to the General and to each other, never to surrender, but to hold the fort until *all*, all!! should die. Every man knew that to conquer was impossible, but to die fighting for his country's honor was a glorious privilege. Oh! it was a sublime spectacle to behold, our commander as he rode along that little line of devoted heroes, the Spartan glory that was reflected from face to face: each and every man seemed to feel that it was indeed sweet to die for his country. There they stood, cheerfully awaiting the hour they should be called upon to yield their lives a willing sacrifice upon the altar of their country. Oh! shall I ever forget the day when I rode down the lines and looked upon those faces! The enemy stood in their front in line of battle, fifty thousand strong; one hundred guns were approaching them by water on the right; a large body of cavalry already encircled them in the rear. But there they stood like martyrs, glorying in the prospect of proving their devotion to their principles by yielding up their lives in maintaining them. Before that hour I never knew what patriotism was. How dearly! how devotedly! I loved my country. I felt that each man before me was dearer than a brother, and to embrace him would be a blessing.

The thunders on the right announced that the struggle had commenced. I stood and watched it with eager interest. Boat after boat approached our little fort of three guns, and hurled upon it their angry bolts of metallic fury. But thunders answered thunders, and slowly and solemnly the little fort, with its three guns, poured out its vials of wrath upon the cowardly foe clad in steel. But it was of no avail. I saw gun after gun melt away until none were left. Their boats passed us, but the fort was not surrendered; for the 50,000 had now advanced upon our whole line in front, and the small artillery from the fort and all along our line were giving them the strength of Southern principles. Eight times they advanced upon us; as often they were repulsed, running and yelling like cowardly curs.

The battle rages furiously. All our guns are shattered, and every horse is killed. But that devoted band heeds it not, for they were there to die. Their heroic General had told them in the morning: "Boys, let us whip them, or let us all die in the trenches." And they had answered it with three long, loud cheers, and "General, in the trenches we will die."

The struggle is renewed; the thunders of a dozen batteries open on us in front, on the right, on the left and in the rear. Still that little band stands unmoved, alike by the thunders of artillery as well as by the crashing of musketry. A shout is heard. Churchill, who holds a charmed life amid a shower of bullets and shattering shell, raises his hat and shouts: "Boys, we are driving them;" and dashing forward, exclaims, "Come on!" and on we dashed. But alas! my God, shall I ever forget it? A hundred flags of the hated despot were seen unfurled and floating upon the ramparts of our sacred fort, amid the exultant shouts of a cowardly foe. Oh! can the terrible vision be ever banished from my mind? My heart sank within me.

To surrender to *that* flag? No! Never! Never!! We could not do it; and we *did* not do it. Some base traitor had denied our gallant leader the realization of his fondly-cherished hope; and when he had but begun to prove how faithful he was to his promise to yield his and our lives rather than give up the fort, this craven wretch raised that symbol of cowardice—the white flag—exclaiming, at the same time, "Gen. Churchill says raise the white flag." The enemy saw it, and, being near the lines, (before it could be arrested,) rushed into our fort. Treachery had done its work; and the gallant Churchill, who was so lately robbed of his most coveted privileges, beheld it like a broken-hearted hero, yet sublime in his mien, and appearing like some superior being amidst the multitude around him.

We are now on our way to Yankeedom, but we are not conquered.

R. H. F.

One can scarcely read the above "glowing" account without being deeply moved. It is a Southern utterance, more full of sound and fury than an old Dithyramb—a new version of the old song of the chivalry, entitled, "Dying in the last Ditch." Gen. Churchill assured me that, under instructions from Gen. Holmes, he had issued orders to never surrender, and to fight till the last man fell dead in the trenches. Sublime determination, and worthy of the "Southern" heart!

But somehow our chivalrous friends, although absolutely and irrevocably determined never to yield, but to fight so long as there remains a single Southern arm to wield a blade, frequently *do* surrender long before the genius of destruction has fastened its fangs upon the heart of the last man in the last ditch. There is something wet and cold and unpleasant about death. The last man in the last ditch looks heroic, it sounds well and fires the Southern heart to talk about it, but when the individual is sought for to take his everlasting slumber in this damp resting-place, he is not forthcoming. On paper they are all willing to be the last man, but in practice they decidedly give the preference to life, salt pork and Yankee prisons.

The rebel officers say that the storm hurled against the fort by the gunboats was terrific beyond all conception. The shot went through and through the armored casemates, and within two hours had torn the works in pieces, and dismounted every gun in the fort. There were four guns in the fort—two 100-pounders and two rifled 68s. The balance of their artillery consisted of a 20-pound and 10-pound Parrott, and a flying battery of 6 and 12-pound brass pieces. A shot from a gunboat struck one of the large guns, and broke off about three feet of its length from the muzzle; another struck the carriage of another, and reduced it to kindling wood. The officers' quarters within the fort were as completely demolished as if they had been torn down by design, and their shattered timbers distributed at random over the entire surface within the fort.

The total result, in short, was, that in two hours the gunboats reduced the fort, its defences and everything within it to a perfect ruin.

The Post, which was garrisoned by three brigages of Texan troops, was consequently taken by surprise upon the arrival of the National forces, and had due diligence been used the place could have been taken with scarcely the loss of a man. Saturday Gen. Steele's Division was disembarked below the fort, and in obedience to very proper orders, made a detour to the north of the works, with a view of getting above them and cutting off their escape up the river. The division floundered through the swamp until nearly night and had almost reached the position, when it was ordered back to the landing below the works.

During the night of Saturday, the rebels labored hard, and by morning had constructed a semicircle of rifle-pits, some five hundred yards from the fort. Until this time, they had no defences outside of the fort, other than such as was afforded by the fallen timber. Hence, had we attacked them Saturday, as we should have done, their capture would have been a matter of perfect ease.

As it was, a conflict resulted, which, although short, was decisive and bloody. Gen. Steele's division suffered severely, especially the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Iowa Regiments. Col. Smith, of the Twenty-sixth, was shot through the leg; his Adjutant was killed, and several other commissioned officers killed and wounded. Col. Dave Stuart's regiment, the Fifty-fifth Illinois, was in the thickest of the fight, lost heavily, and covered itself with credit.

About 2,000 rebels escaped. The balance, sick, wounded and hearty, amounting to 6,307, were taken. In addition to these, there were 134 rebels killed, and 40 marines, belonging to the *Ponchartrain*, taken prisoners. The prisoners were, without exception, well clothed, and supplied with improved arms and ammunition in abundance.

Among the officers taken, was Major Gaines, Chief of Artillery. He is a nephew of Gen. Gaines, and of the Mrs. Gaines whose lawsuit has so long been before the public. Gen. Churchill is a native Kentuckian, but a resident of Arkansas. He has been in the war since its beginning, and was present at Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Corinth, and several other battles.

After reducing Arkansas Post, and placing its earthworks upon a level with the ground, the expedition returned to the Mississippi, and joined Grant's Army on its downward progress. The next move promises to be one of importance.

The retaliatory order of Jefferson Davis, whereby no more prisoners are to be paroled, is too bad. Before he was so unkind, war to many of our officers was not entirely bereft of ameliorating circumstances. For instance, a Colonel with his regiment was placed at some point on a railroad. The Colonel cultivates the acquaintance of the native ladies, plays poker nights with brother officers, and keeps a couple of orderlies whose main business is to keep his tumbler full of toddy. Some morning, just as the Colonel has turned in, a few hundred of Forrest's or Morgan's gorillas make a sweep on the place, and in five minutes thereafter they have paroled the whole command, stolen all the boats and whisky in the place, and disappear. The Colonel and his gallant fellows then go home, stay six months, do nothing, draw their regular pay from Uncle Sam, and have a capital time generally.

Under the old *régime*, it was just about as certain that a post would be captured and its garrisoned paroled, as it is that day follows night or a Jew-clothing dealer the Army. But now, when capture doesn't mean going home for six months and being lionized in some country village drawing large pay therefor, there won't be so many of these "surprises" and "surrenders" as have latterly occurred. Jefferson Davis is entitled to our thanks; and would be still more so, if he would issue his proclamation declaring that he would slightly hang all the men who hereafter may fall in his power.

The Grand Mississippi Expedition is slowly gathering headway, and in the course of a fortnight will probably be heard from. All the divisions, save McPherson's, have left Memphis and are on their way down the river. The balance will leave in some four or five days.

GALWAY.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Grant's Army Gone Below—The Indianola—The Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at St. Louis—Exhibitions of Sympathy from the Crowd on the Landing—A Speech from a Prisoner—Col. Dunnington Spurns the Offer of Hospitality from an old Navy Associate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cairo, Ill., Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

The mailboat from Memphis came up last evening. Twenty-nine transports left there four days ago for a destination down the river, carrying, upon an average, three regiments, or a total of eighty odd regiments from Grant's army, the whole remaining contingent intended for operations below. Comparative quiet reigns since the departure of these troops. That portion of the Memphis Railroad which had been destroyed by our forces, has been submerged by recent floods, so that all efforts of the rebels to repair it had proved abortive.

The United States gunboat *Indianola*, Lieut.-Commanding Brown, of the regular navy, arrived from Cincinnati early this morning. She mounts, at present, two 13-inch shell, and two 9-inch guns, with arrangements for an increase of her battery. She is plated around the water line and up to her deck with three-inch vertical slabs of iron, strongly bolted to a hull of great thickness and strength; she has two hulls, one inside the other, her deck, which is flat, is also covered with heavy plates, and all her machinery, which is below deck, is well protected. She has side wheels and a screw, with three auxiliary engines, so arranged that they can be, one after the other, brought into use as the others are disabled. Her upper works and houses, which are of wood, will of course make kindling wood when she goes into action, but the whole of it could be knocked away without in the least impairing the efficiency of the vessel. She is a great addition to the active gunboat fleet on the Mississippi.

The *Chillicothe* has already gone down to join the fleet operating near Vicksburgh.

The boat from St. Louis just in brings intelligence of the arrival there yesterday of the rebel prisoners from Arkansas Post. An intelligent passenger informs me that there was a very numerous gathering upon the levee to witness, and, as it proved, on the part of hundreds of open sympathizers, to welcome their arrival, and to make the occasion a kind of ovation to treason. Finding so many friends on the dock, and so many manifestations of sympathy, the rebel prisoners gave vent to shouts and savage outcries of defiance, *which were responded to from the landing*. One of the privates, more impudent and tonguey than the rest, volunteered to be spokesman for the crowd, and, mounting a temporary rostrum, harangued the assemblage for an hour in the most exciting and treasonable language. He applied to the Yankees every term of abuse and contempt which his peculiar vocabulary could furnish, without the slightest interruption from the officers in charge. Barrels of apples were brought down to the dock, their heads stove in, and their contents showered among the prisoners. And this is the way we receive in a *Union* city red-handed rebels, fresh from battle-fields where the blood of brave men has flowed in the defence of the Government. How long, I would ask, would a Union prisoner in Richmond talk in such a strain against the rebel Government, and indulge in blackguarding their troops? Rather how long would he *live* if he even made the attempt to open his mouth for the Union?

During the stay here of Col. Dunnington, the rebel commander of the garrison at Arkansas Post, an old acquaintance and associate of his in the navy of the United States, who is now on duty near this post, felt moved to renew the old friendship, and called upon him for that purpose, and tendered to him the use of his own quarters to make him the more comfortable. His only reception was a downright insult from the rebel Colonel. These two little incidents are a fair illustration of the spirit animating the two sections now at war, and exhibit the progress we are making in the way of coaxing back "our wayward brethren of the South." We receive their prisoners with kindness, and treat their leading officers with distinguished consideration. They rob and plunder the sick and wounded who fall into their hands, and take the crews out of our transports and gunboats, and leading them out upon the banks of the river, murder them in cold blood. Witness their conduct in the case of the capture of the hospital-boat *Hastings*, and the gunboat *Sidell*, at Harpeth Shoals on the Cumberland River a short time since. The President of this bastard Government by proclamation incites the seizure, abduction and murder of Union Generals, and authorizes the shooting of innocent laborers upon our river boats, and then lifts up his eyes in *pious* invocation to the Almighty for a blessing on these bloody doings. What a poor, injured and persecuted set of innocents these Secessionists are. A perfect set of lambs, truly!

DE SOTO.

THE NEW ATTEMPT UPON VICKSBURGH.

Movements of Gen. Grant's Army—Gen. McClernand Within Twenty Miles of Vicksburgh.

Cairo, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Ruth* has arrived here from Memphis.

Our troops are being daily tranferred to transports and sent to Milliken's Bend.

Gen. Grant was expected to move on the 27th instant.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Monday, has Southern news of the 19th instant.

Gen. Joe Johnston commands the whole Western Department, and is marching with an immense force to Vicksburgh.

It is believed that Gen. Johnston can concentrate one hundred and fifty thousand men for the defence of Vicksburgh.

The rebels are determined to stake everything to hold Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and to keep open communication between Lousiana, Arkansas and Texas.

The rebel fortifications at Port Hudson and Vicksburgh are complete, and the rebels feel very confident that they can hold that place and Vicksburgh also.

The latest advices say that Gen. McClernand's forces and Commodore Porter's Squadron have reached Young's Point—a place only twenty miles above Vicksburgh.

Gen. Gorman's Capture of St. Charles and Duvall's Bluffs.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Mouth of White River, Monday, Jan. 19, 1863.

The expedition returned this day from Des Arc, 210 miles from this place, and 40 or 50 above St. Charles. The first boat to return was the *Forest Rose*, sent up with Gen. McClernand's dispatches to Gen. Gorman. Gorman had orders to go up and capture St. Charles. He found it abandoned, and kept on up the river. The *Forest Rose* reached St. Charles on Friday. The gunboat *Cincinnati* found there transports with Gorman's troops, passed up to Clarendon, and finally reached Duvall's Bluff. The *Forest Rose* kept on up the river, and reached the Bluff on Sunday, preceded by the gunboat *DeKalb* and Gen. Gorman's forces. When the *De Kalb* arrived at Duvall's Bluff, it found dinner ready cooked, but not eaten, and the Confederates, all but seven, absent. They had departed in such haste that they had forgotten to take their guns. A large quantity of ammunition, two 8-inch guns, 200 Enfield rifles, two platform cars and some provisions were captured. The works at the Bluff are not complete. The natural defences are good.

It is 175 miles from the mouth of White River to De Kalb. The *Forest Rose* and the transports, and several hundred troops then passed to Des Arc, where they arrived on Sunday. Capt. Walker landed only with the dispatch bearer, Dr. Heap, and was met by a delegation of citizens. The soldiers had all been sent to reinforce Arkansas Post, and those remaining had departed as soon as the fleet hove in sight. The rebel flag still flying over Gen. Haines' headquarters was pulled down.

All the buildings were deserted excepting one hospital, where were found thirty-nine sick and four dead men. The sick men were paroled. The prisoners taken were mostly of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Texas Regiments.

The citizens of Des Arc were rejoicing over supposed rebel victories. They had reports of the strongest character, that thousands of men had come over to the Confederate side; that our loss at Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and Arkansas Post amounted to over 10,000.

In letters captured it was unanimously admitted that after the capture of Arkansas Post, Little Rock must inevitably fall. It was expected that Gen. McClernand would move upon it. Why he did not, they could not guess. The troops of McClernand and Sherman are at Milliken's Bend, awaiting orders to move and the arrival of more troops.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN NEWARK.

A Steam Boiler Driven Through Three Buildings and Two Vacant Lots.

Two Men Killed and Three Injured—Fearful Effects of the Explosion.

A frightful boiler explosion took place yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, at the hatchet and edge tool manufactory of Mr. Charles A. DeHart, No. 60 Adams-street, Newark, N. J. The boiler was about 25 feet long, and the explosion shot the main portion of it, with the force of a thunderbolt, through the end of the boiler-room across a vacant lot adjoining, entirely through a building used as a soap manufactory, through a stable on the same premises, and nearly across another vacant lot, in which it was finally deposited. The engineer, who was named William Blake, was sitting near the end of the boiler, and was carried with it through the wall of the engine-room and into the soap manufactory on the next lot. He was terribly bruised and burnt, and cannot possibly survive. The boiler also struck, in its passage through the latter building, the proprietor, Mr. Miles Murphy, who happened to be the only person in the building. Mr. Murphy was dashed to fragments by the terrible force of the blow. The boiler carried the remains of Mr. Murphy before it through the stable, when it also killed a horse, and carried the body of the animal with it in its dreadful flight.

The end of the main factory building, where the boiler-room joined it, was thrown down, about thirty feet of the wall being destroyed. There were 10 workmen in the latter building, three of whom were buried in the ruins. Their names were C. Knapp, J. Smith and Bloomfield Laird. One of them were dangerously injured. The shock of the explosion also threw down the smoke-stack of the factory, which fell with a terrific crash, demolishing what was left of the engine-room. The whole scene presented a most fearful aspect of destruction and desolation. The cause of the explosion is not yet definitely known, but it is supposed to have been a want of water in the boiler. The noise and shock of the explosion were heard and felt for a long distance. The boiler was built by Messrs. Hughes & Phillips, of Newark, and was placed new in the building about seven years ago. An investigation was commenced, yesterday afternoon, before Coroner Rose, but after the examination of a few witnesses, the inquest was adjourned until this morning.

Gen. Carlos Butterfield, who is now resident in New-York, and was for many years in Mexico and conspicuous in the military history of that Republic, under the rule of Santa Anna, has just received from the Government of Venezuela his commission as Brigadier-General in the army of that Republic, as an acknowledgment of the important services he has rendered on many occasions to the Venezuelan Government.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Interference with Gen. Burnside's Plans.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War Inquiring into the Matter.

Important Changes Proposed in the Post-Office Department.

Senator Wilson's Bill for Organizing the Militia.

Proposed Expulsion of Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware.

Fillibustering in the House Against the Bill Authorizing the Employment of Negro Soldiers.

WAR BULLETIN.

[OFFICIAL.]

Order Relating to the Raising of Troops in Massachusetts.

War Department, Washington City, Jan. 20, 1863.

Ordered that Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, is authorized until further orders to raise such number of volunteer companies of artillery for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer military service as he may find convenient. Such volunteers to be enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into a separate corps. He will make the usual requisitions on the appropriate Staff Bureaus, and officers for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms and equipments of such volunteers.

[Signed,] EDWIN OF STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

INTERFERENCE WITH GEN. BURNSIDE'S PLANS.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, at their meeting to-day, took up the resolution of the Senate to inquire whether any Generals in the army, and if so, whom, has visited Washington to interfere with army movements ordered by Gen. Burnside. Gen. Parke, Chief of Gen. Burnside's Staff, was examined in reference to Gen. Burnside's plans and operations. It appears that Gen. Burnside's order for a movement was frustrated, and by the President revoked. Who the parties were has not yet transpired in the examination. When Gen. Burnside and other officers are examined, the names of Generals who meddled in this affair will be made known.

AN IMPORTANT MILITARY BILL.

Senator Wilson to-day introduced a very important bill, looking to calling out the militia of the several States by the President for the term of three years. It provides for increased penalties for harboring or aiding deserters to escape; gives an additional bounty of fifty dollars to soldiers now in the field for reënlisting in the service, and for reënlisting for the term of two years a bounty of one hundred dollars, one half to be paid at the time of enlistment; repeals the law requiring the approval by the President in cases of sentence of death by court-martial, and confers authority on Commanders in the field.

MORE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The President to day communicated quite a number of additional military appointments, among whom is Gen. Doubleday, to be Major-General.

GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-day resumed consideration of the question of repealing the law limiting the appointments of Major and Brigadier Generals. The Committee are decidedly averse to these officers, but will probably agree to extend the number of Mojar-Generals to seventy, and Brigadier-Generals to two hundred and fifty. This will provide for about one-third of the number now before the Committee for confirmation. The remainder will fall by non-action.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Senator Collamer, to-day, introduced an important bill, prepared by the Postmaster-General, making many changes in the laws relative to the Post-office Department. It gives to the Postmaster-General power to appoint all Postmasters whose salaries shall be less than $1,000, and arranges all others into five classes. *First*—those of not more than $4,000; *second*—those less than $3,000; *third*—those less than $2,000; *fourth*—those less than $1,000; *fifth*—those less than $100. It prescribes a severe oath, which is to be administered to all employes in the service.

FILLIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

The House has been fillibustering to-day on the bill providing for organizing and arming negroes, with the promise of continuing the contest all night.

APPOINTMENT.

Andrew Wylie, the recent competitor of Hon. Louis McKenzie, in the Alexandria District, for Congress, has been appointed by the President Judge of the Criminal Court of this District, *vice* Judge Crawford, deceased. Mr. Wylie, in the Congressional contest, run on the Emancipation ticket, and was defeated by two votes.

MR. SAULSBURY, OF DELAWARE.

The disgraceful conduct of Mr. Saulsbury, in the Senate yesterday, was repeated to-day, and seemed an expiring extravagance. It has been understood that he would be expelled to-morrow, but the fact that he is suffering from an attack of *delirium tremens* may postpone this act of justice, due the country no less than the Senate.

SENTENCE OF COURT-MARTIAL CONFIRMED.

The President has confirmed the sentence of a Court-martial (which was death,) in the case of a colored man named Granson, convicted of an attempt at rape, at Thibodeaux, Louisiana—said sentence to take effect at such time and place as may be designated by the commanding General.

THE ATTACK ON VICKSBURGH.

The official report of Gen. Sherman, on file in the War Department, gives a clear history of the late attack on Vicksburgh, and shows that it was made strictly in accordance with orders from Gen. Grant, at the very time and in the very manner directed. Gen. Sherman was ignorant of the capture of Holly Springs, and the retreat of Grant, but acted upon the supposition and previous arrangements that Grant should advance upon Pemberton, and keep him occupied, while Banks was to come up the river. The attack was made with great gallantry, and would have been successful but for the large reinforcements the enemy was able to send to Vicksburgh. Gen. McClernand, on his arrival, outranked Gen. Sherman as the Major-General of older date, and both went acting under Gen. Grant, in pursuance of a plan formed before the expedition moved from Memphis. There is entire harmony among the principal officers, and good spirits among the men; and they are confident of taking Vicksburgh, and opening the Mississippi.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. Milroy and other witnesses, expected, not having yet arrived, the Court went into secret session for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, they would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PROPOSALS FOR CANNON.

Proposals are invited by Brig.-Gen. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, for furnishing the Government with 13, 10, and 8-inch cast-iron cannon, to be made in conformity with drawings to be supplied by the Ordnance Department. No contract will be given, nor the trial gun paid for, unless it shall endure a proof of 1,000 rounds with service charges of powder, of which 200 rounds will be solid shot, and 800 rounds with shell. Bidders will be required to file with their bids a bond in the penal sum of not less than $30,000, and signed by two responsible parties.

Proposals are also invited for furnishing one hundred or less 24-pounder cast-iron howitzers, for flank defence. These howitzers weigh, when finished, 1,476 pounds. Bidders will be required to file with their bids bonds in the sum of $10,000.

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

The Navy Department is in possesion of information to the effect that a vessel which lately succeeded in running into Mobile harbor, has succeeded also in making her escape loaded with cotton.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Senator Hale has been authorized by the Senate Naval Committee to report a bill regulating the appointment of Midshipmen in the navy. It provides for the appointment of two by each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, whenever vacancies occur. It also provides that all appointments heretofore made by the Secretary of the Navy and the President be ratified and confirmed.

REBEL PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War sends to Congress a communication from Gen. Martindale, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, detailing the circumstances of the conflict of the military and civil authorities with regard to the property of Judge Campbell, which, after its seizure by the military authorities, was subsequently turned over to the Marshal of the District upon a writ of replevin. Gen. Martindale suggests further legislation by Congress to embrace two points; first, to authorize the seizure of rebel property by military authority as though martial law existed, but to be transferred to the civil authorities for condemnation and sale in those districts where the civil Courts are in operation, and to courts-martial, where rebellion has interrupted civil Courts; second, continued absence and general reputation of disloyalty, to authorize condemnation and sale, unless the owner of the property seized shall appear and prove loyalty.

THE CONDUCT OF THE HOSPITALS.

Surg.-Gen. Hammond has addressed the following letter to Senator Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, in relation to the manner in which the hospitals are conducted, and in reply to certain misstatements made by him upon the floor of the Senate, in the course of the debate upon Senator Wilson's bill, to promote the comfort of soldiers in hospital:

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington City, D. C., Jan. 23, 1863.

Dear Sir: In the report of the proceedings of the Senate yesterday, published in this morning's *Chronicle*, the following remarks are attributed to you:

"Last Sunday a convalescent hospital, within three miles of this city, under care of the Medical Department, and under its immediate eye, had large numbers of sick and wounded soldiers without food which they could eat, without beds to lie upon, and without blankets to cover them. They had to lie upon the ground, and were without stoves to keep them from freezing."

I have no hesitation in saying explicitly that such a condition of things does not exist in any hospital belonging to the army in any part of the country. I know, from personal observation, and from the reports of inspecting physicians of high character, selected from the citizen physicians of the country by the Sanitary Commission, as well as from the reports of the army Medical Inspectors, that the hospitals are better managed, in my respects, than military hospitals ever were managed before—that they are furnished with ample medical and hospital supplies; that the patients are comfortable, and that the officers and attendants, as a rule, are attentive and faithful.

I make these statements with a full sense of their importance, and with a view to correct the erroneous impressions under which you labor.

I do not know what hospital you had in mind in the remark in question; if the *hospital* of the convalescent camp, I positively deny their correctness in any respect; if the convalescent camp itself, though I believe your language exaggerates the condition of affairs, I must explicitly disclaim all responsibility for any mismanagement which may exist. The camp is not under my command, nor under the command of any officer of my corps; neither is the Medical Department called on for the clothing, the beds, the blankets, the stores, or other comforts for the men there. I trust, therefore, you will do the Medical Department the justice to correct the statements made by you on the floor of the Senate. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

CONTRACTS PROPOSED BY NEW-YORKERS.

The following contracts, by New-Yorkers, were proposed to the War Department and its bureaus during the week ending Jan. 26:

J. J. Hardenburg offers 25,000 Springfield rifled muskets, of model of 1861, at $22 50 cash.

W. Griffin offers 5,000 sets of hose equipments, at $24.

T. M. Coddington offers bullets at 11 cents per pound—if Government purchases the lead at 2 cents per pound.

Jacob Amos, Syracuse, proposes to deliver split peas in New-York, for the use of the army, at $1 60 per bushel of 60 pounds.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY FROM GERMANY.

The Secretary of State has received a letter from the ladies of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, transmitting a large quantity of lint, dressings and hospital supplies for the use of the wounded Union soldiers. The articles have been turned over to the Medical Department.

THE NEW-ALMADEN CASE.

The New-Almaden case, now before the United States Supreme Court, involves a larger amount of money than any other ever brought before it, the celebrated Gaines case not excepted. The product of this quicksilver mine is valued at upward of $1,000,000 per annum.

PROMOTION URGED.

The friends of Capt. F. McGilvery, of the Sixth Maine Battery, are urging his promotion to the position of Brigadier-General. It is claimed that Captain McGilvery, by his coolness and bravery at the

Continued on Eighth Pa

THE MAGAZINES.

—If the February number of Harper's does not delight children, it will only be because they do not like picture-books. It has no less than five illustrated articles—J. Ross Browne, that excellent historian, artist, poet and lecturer, leading off with a second paper of his "Californian in Iceland." If it were not quaint, and funny, and instructive, and as chastely humorous in illustration as in text, we should know at once that some other Brown than him whose prefix is "J. Ross," wrote it, that it was the work of some Brown, who is not in the habit of spelling his name with an e. "Doctor Hawley," the second illustrated article, by J. W. De Forest, opens well, and we look with pleasureable anticipation for the "party of the second part" to make its appearance. Miss Evans' story of "Romola" develops a livelier interest with each successive chapter, and promises to prove a bright and glowing exception to most stories of Italian life whose scenes are laid in the past. Charles Nordhoff makes a most successful "Tilt at the Woman's Question," and succeeds in unhorsing a great many old opinions, and sending a multitude of rather Pagan prejudices rolling in the dust.

"The Gentlemen of the Press," strikes us as being an excellent and ingenious puff of one of the New-York dailies, containing about as little about the Gentlemen of the Press as could conveniently be introduced. Perhaps the writer had not the pleasure of knowing or associating with them. "Philip Raynor's Sacrifice," by Louisa E. Palmer, is one of those original stories in which a lover, after various tribulations and seeming despair, is made to find the object of his early affections, whom all suppose dead, including the reader, and marry her—passing the remainder of his days in comfort and respectability. "Jumping Jack's Daughter," by D. R. Castleton, does not impress us with a very high opinion of the author's qualifications as a magazinist, though this may be an unfavorable specimen of his work. Occasionally the most clever writers will write superlatively silly things—just to see what they can do in that line, perhaps. The cruise of the gunboat *Essex*, or rather all her cruisings and all her doings, forms the woof and warp of a paper contributed by C. E. Lester. Egbert P. Watson writes "The Policeman's Christmas Tramp," and Anthony Trollope builds several stories more to "The Small House at Allington." Of the poetry of *Harper's*, we never attempt to speak critically, since it is always rather phenomenal than otherwise, and subject to no fixed rules. Taken all in all, this number of *Harper's*, however, is a credit to its editor and the publishers—the illustrations, especially, are unusually good, even for a magazine in which excellence is mainly the rule.

—We know of no reason why the gentlemen of the *Atlantic*, after getting out such a royal number last month, should have felt in duty bound to favor us with an incorrigibly stupid number for the present one—unless, indeed, they believe in strong contrasts, and were fearful of again exciting as much commendation as was showered in upon them anent their January number. There are, of course, exceptions to all general rules, but when we write down the current number as dull and even heavier than the murky weather which at present envelops and surrounds us, we fancy we simply start a "round robin" of a verdict to which every sensible human creature in the universe—out of Boston—will subscribe. Mr. Hazewell's "Sovereigns and Sons" is an article made from loose material, awkwardly put together. "The Utility and the Futility of Aphorisms," by Wm. R. Alger, may have merit, but, if so, it is hidden under the folds of a napkin, so heavy that few will have strength and determination enough to shake it. "Shelley," by a son of Leigh Hunt, contains some interesting revelations, but it does not brim and glow with reminiscences of the poet as an article written by a personal acquaintance should, and the son of a much less talented man than Leigh Hunt might have written it, for all internal evidence afforded. "The Ghost of Little Jacques" is a spirit that we imagine very many readers will attempt to lay, (and succeed in laying—on the table,) before they reach the end of the story. In "The Siege of Cincinnati," T. B. Read tells of the dangers the people of that Buckeye city ran when the Confederate forces threatened it, and the Herculean throes and labors by which it was defended. Probably the hungry Generals, defenders of the Southern faith, knew that the gates of Cincinnati led to pork, and hence the siege. An interesting article, descriptive of a corps in the French army, known as the "Chasseurs-à-pied," is contributed by a clever literary gentleman of this City. "Under the Pear Tree," by Mrs. Hopkinson, impresses us well, in spite of a certain prolixity of detail—it has a deal of freshness and snap, and we are only sorry that the exclusion of other contributions had not made room for the conclusion of this. D. A. Wasson, who is invariably analytical and philosophical, writes "The Law of Costs"—setting forth the imperativeness of the debt to Freedom which so many human lives are now so seriously engaged in paying." "Jane Austen"—a sketch of that lady's life and works—is the title of a paper by Mrs. Waterson. Ralph Waldo Emerson sings the "Boston Hymn." As might be supposed, it is rendered with a decidedly nasal twang, and with more regard for a pitchfork than a tuning-fork. Mr. Emerson did a rather clever thing in his poem of "The Red Slayer," but in this hymn he isn't half as funny. On the whole, we think "Bhrama" a rather better subject than "Boston." Bayard Taylor writes the poem "The Test." Applying it to even a moderately critical test, we don't like it. "An angry trumpet snarling" rhymes very well with "Farewell awhile my bonnie darling," but a gentleman of Mr. Taylor's traveled experience should be aware that trumpets are not terriers—he evidently confounds the two instruments. James Russell Lowell's "Latest Views of Mr. Biglow," is as clever as any one of his famous Biglow papers. But we must confess to having seen so much of exaggerated Yankeeism on the stage and in print for some years past as to have tired of it. The same amount of wit, put in a suitable frame of untortured English, we could take with great satisfaction, but its verbal clothing does away with the charm. We hope for a better *Atlantic* "next time."

Another Blunder.

A DEAD OFFICER DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

The following card from Col. Egan, of the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, is its own explanation:

Headquarters Fortieth N. Y. S. V.,
Near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 14, 1863.

I deem it my duty to do all in my power to clear from the memory of the late Lieut. Barent Vanderpoel any stain which may be thought to attach to it in consequence of his unfortunate dismissal. The whole thing originated in mistake, and as soon as I knew of his sickness and wound, I took immediate steps to secure his reinstatement. This was promptly done, and Lieut. Vanderpoel's reputation is without any shadow of reproach. The order of dismissal is ignored, and the vacancy dated from the Lieutenant's death alone. I bear testimony to Lieut. Vanderpoel's courage and attention to duty. At Williamsburgh he advanced ahead of his company into the abbatis lined with rebel riflemen, and cheered and encouraged his men until the enemy was driven out and the victory secured. He was then foremost in rallying his men and getting them into readiness for further service.

T. W. EGAN,
Colonel Fortieth N. Y. S. V.

A Theological Note from the "Veteran Observer."

The Breches, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

A newspaper is the common forum in which men of various opinions appear before the public and express their views. It would be hard to hold the conductors of a newspaper responsible for those various views, and I do no such thing. But, as an humble student, in the great field of religion and philosophy, I beg here respectfully to protest against the spirit and doctrines of the article in the Times, of the 17th of January, reviewing the book of Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch. I will state my objection briefly. The whole spirit of that article is to aid the skepticism of the day *in taking away from the Bible the miraculous and the supernatural.* There is nothing new in this. It is as old as skepticism itself, and there is very little novel in the mode of its promotion. But, the objection lies—the mischief I would say—in asserting (at the close) that this is *consistent* with the Bible! Takes nothing away from religion and the Scriptures! If this were said before any of our Evangelical congregations, the people would know what it means. But, in the columns of a newspaper, with a display of critical learning, persons may be easily imposed upon. To counteract this slightly, I will make two or three comments:

1. The objections of Colenso, and his critical friends, are not criticism at all. They are merely bold and flippant assertions. They are old, and they gain nothing by reiteration with new names, although it is possible to compel the friends of the Bible to go over an old controversy. The writer in the Times cites Baden Powell, Bunsen, the "Essays and Reviews," *et id omne genus*, as if they had some authority; but, he need not be told, they are of no authority in the Churches. They all belong to the modern school of sceptics—in miraculous agency. If he had cited Buckle, it would have been more to the point, for he has made the battle honestly against supernatural intervention. He is extremely superficial, but I don't see that he is more so than the others. If the reader would see this subject handled well, he will find it done in some of the English reviews.

2. Some of the contradictions asserted of the Bible, show that these writers have never read the Genesic record properly. So common a fact as the number Jacob carried into Egypt, is misstated grossly. They say it was *seventy*. The record says that this number *excepted* the wives of the sons of Jacob, and also asserts that the seventy were of "the *loins* of Jacob"—not comprehending the whole of his family. It is perfectly certain, from the record itself, that the number in his family was more than seventy. The Genesic record also affirms that the children of Israel were *four hundred and thirty years in Egypt, and nowhere contradicts* that assertion. The fact that Moses was the fourth in his particular family, proves nothing as to time. But if it did, the Genesic record shows, that in the primitive families there was an increase of *fourfold* in a third of a century, and as the children of Israel were certainly more than eighty, (and by circumcised servants,) may have much exceeded that, there might easily be *a million and a quarter of Hebrews when they left Egypt*, and, in fact, might have been a great many more. The calculation given by Colenso is simply false. Besides this, it is not said six hundred thousand were absolutely warriors, although the term *men* is used, for it is placed in direct opposition to the formula word "*children*." Again, the record says that the children of Israel grew, and were mighty and flourished, as if the writer had anticipated the silly objection that would be made in some future generation. The truth is, that of all objections made to the statements of the Bible, these asserted contradictions are the weakest.

3. The true issue is honestly made, by Buckle—that there is *nothing supernatural*. *That* is the mere dream of primitive ages,—still held by a few honest old women, but not fit for men of science. The writer in the Times of the 17th asserts the same thing, when he says;—"Miracles were formerly the *rule*, latterly the *exception*; they will end, by being excluded altogether." This is only another version of the formula given by Comte, and elaborated by Buckle. The final proposition of that Philosophy is, that the universe moves by the *invariable sequence of antecedents and consequents*. Of course, this is the doctrine of Fate,—Destiny,—stated in the strongest terms. If true, it deprives God of any power over his own works. Any account whatever of his supernatural interference is *per se* a myth.

Now this is a doctrine where there is no middle ground. If true, the whole system of miracles must be rejected. If false, the Bible may well be received, in spite of any objections drawn from any cavils of a mere rational hypothesis. I want the reader to mark here that this doctrine is set upon the ground of science, and *there* is precisely where I should like to meet it. I affirm here positively that *science affords no ground whatever for this skeptical theory*. There is no such uniformity of natural laws as precludes the idea that the Creator may not change them at his will, or that he has not done it. What science affirms this? Geology is the last science which should be quoted for *that* purpose, when all that it has discovered, and all it proves is, that this earth is really the "wreck of matter," having overturnings and overturnings at every step. Does Astronomy affirm the uniformity of nature when stars are coming in and going out of the visible firmament continually, without the Astronomer knowing or ascertaining anything about them, when the first law of impelling forces is unknown to this day? Before a mere Biblical critic or a skeptical historian affirms anything about science, he should *know* something about it. I said Buckle was superficial. One of the strongest points he makes is in quoting statistics, which he first misquotes, and then draws false inferences from. It wont do for a mere literary man or a mere theological scholar to handle science without mastering it. The arms of Achilles can only be worn by Achilles himself.

4. "Stripped of the haggard disguise of *pretended* history, chronology and science, they (Scriptures) become the sublime epic of God's dealings with man!" What idea can the man have of God, and truth, and spirituality, when he begins by affirming that the whole solid structure of the Bible (its history) is a *falsehood*? This is the affirmation—"*pretended* history." The whole reality of the Bible is its history. The whole existence of Christ depends on the *fact* of his birth. The whole sacrifice for sin depends on the *fact* of his being the High Priest of his people. His whole power to be the Redeemer of his people depends on the revealed *fact* of his being the Son of God. The Eternal Word, revealed to man and recorded in the Scriptures, contains the only history of man which throws the least light on his origin or existence. But what must be the extraordinary nature of that mind which, having pronounced the Bible a "*pretended* history," asks us to believe in its spirituality? To do that would require a credulity greater than that required by any miracle. What a marvelous idiosyncracy of the human mind is that which figures God as the author of a grand epic poem, in which there is not one word of truth, but which we are to receive spiritually as perfect truth?

I have no objections to an honest skepticism. I have had friends of that sort who seemed to me fair-minded men. But I object to palming off on Christianity the stale and threadbare garments of infidelity, under the name of a pious Bunsen or Bishop Colenso, the "Essays and Reviews," or any similar contrivance. They come with a better grace from those who honestly doubt, than from those who profess to believe.

A Veteran Observer.

FROM VENEZUELA.

The British and French Ambition—Payment of American and Foreign Claims—The New Minister to the United States—A Bull Bait—A Yankee Railway—The Native Cotton Plant—The Tranquillization of the Country, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Caracas, Sunday, Dec. 14, 1862.

The new British loan, made nominally with the house of Baring Brothers, but in which the representative of Her Majesty has had so much to do as to awaken a suspicion that "her Government" regards it as a mortgage, which may be at some time *foreclosed*, is at length concluded, and the first specimens of "British gold" are in free circulation. France is, at the same time, at work in what was once the other wing of the Republic of Colombia, and is also making formidable preparations for Mexico. In a little while, perhaps, our transit over the Isthmus to California will be under French "protection," and the City of Panama, where, under John Quincy Adams, a Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States was to have sat in council with the assembled representatives of Republican America, will be a dependency of France!

Something like $100,000 of American claims have been settled, and an equal amount in favor of the subjects of Denmark. France, also, and Spain, as well as England, come in for a considerable amount. There is no doubt that the Government of Gen. Paez, the present supreme Chief of the Republic, is honest. It has also now sufficient resources, and commands the respect of other nations as well as of its own people. His Excellency Pedro Jose Rojas, the Secretary-General and Substitute of the Supreme Chief, is one of the most wonderful men I have ever met with. The functions of his office involve those of our Secretary of State and Vice President, and besides attending to these with great punctuality and ability, he also undertakes considerable journeys to the distant Provinces, and is doing quite as much by his persuasiveness and eloquence to tranquillize his country, as the vast Union armies are doing toward the tranquillization of theirs; in verification of the familiar maxim, "the pen is mightier than the sword." By the way, the Secretary-General was formerly the editor of the Caracas *Independiante*, the Government organ here, which is now conducted by his brothers. It is quite an able sheet, and has an extensive circulation.

A Venezuelan Minister Resident will soon make his appearance in Washington, in the person of Hon. Carnuto Garcia, the present Private Secretary of Gen. Paez, and a gentleman of great urbanity and talent. Venezuela is already a "favored Government" in the estimation of the American sovereigns, on account of their high personal esteem of Gen. Paez, and I assure you it will lose nothing in the hands of Mr. Garcia. He is a gentleman of large wealth, and is deservedly popular with all classes of Venezueleans. The diplomatic dinner of the American Legation has not yet come off, but our Minister has been the honored guest of several of the representatives of other nations, and is doubtless preparing himself for something racy and *recherche*. Nature has glutted the resources of Venezuela, but the markets are at this moment rather poorly supplied, (so they say at our hotel;) but we found, the other day, a bountiful supply of genuine roast beef and plum pudding at the British Embassy, and a table "literally groaning" with all imaginable luxuries at the elegant mansion of the Danish Minister. Gen. Paez also entertains gloriously and frequently. At a breakfast served, a few mornings since, under the orange trees in his garden, I met several of the old Generals of the Republic, who seemed to be enjoying themselves *con mucho gusto* over the savory meats which His Excellency is fond of serving up in the style of the rancheros on the plains. Many rare delicacies and fruits entered into the feast, and the ware made use of on the occasion was a set recently received from the famous establishment of Haughwout & Co., of your City. It is bordered with crimson and gold, in the style of the ware of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and has the General's initial, in old English, on every piece.

A genuine bull bait was recently got up by an old friend of Gen. Paez on his splendid coffee estate, about three miles east of the city, which I attended, of course, in my search after novelties. A very tame and good-natured ox was led forth, and urged to undertake a trot by the persuasion of a "sharp stick," and when he was finally frightened up to a regular run, the young gentlemen would ride after him at full speed, and endeavor to grasp his tail and pull him down. To accomplish this feat at full speed, without being thrown from the saddle, requires pretty good horsemanship, and elicits bursts of applause from the ladies and others. The affair was attended by the British Minister and several others of the foreign representatives, as well as by Gen. Paez himself and many distinguished officers and ladies.

I accepted an invitation a few mornings ago to breakfast with M. Roudier, the new Chief Engineer on the Caracas and Petasi Railroad, and made an experimental trip over the first section of the road on an open truck. The rails are from Albany, the chairs bear the label of Corning, Winslow & Co., the cut nails and spikes lay piled up in kegs branded at the Burden's, a splendid first-class locomotive from Paterson, N. J., stands in the shed at the Caracas dépôt, and the sections of a train of sectional cars lie about in all directions looking marvelously like "home." But I was quite as much interested, for my part, in examining the Yankee-made mills and engines upon an adjoining coffee estate, and a fine specimen of the indigenous tree cotton plant, which stood neglected, but in full bearing at the "dépôt." This plant stood about twelve feet high—the leaf is not unlike the leaf of the American cotton plant, the blossom resembles closely the purple hybiscus, or "Rose of Sharon," and the staple compares favorably with our upland varieties. There is no doubt that it is capable of thorough cultivation and improvement, and could be made immensely profitable. It seems to be a free bearer, and is perennial.

It seems strange that South America is so little known in the United States. Before setting out for Venezuela I found it almost impossible to obtain any reliable information in regard to the country. The best published account I could find was in *Colton's Atlas*, and there I learned that the climate of Caracas was equable and generally salubrious, *but earthquakes are common, &c., &c.* In another paragraph, I was informed that the houses are chiefly built of "mud," so, by "putting this and that together," my anticipations of Caracas were very muddy and quakey. Mud and earthquakes—earthquakes and mud—occupied a very large space upon the disc of my anticipations, and when I finally landed at Laguayra, and found the little colored citizens running about, perfectly innocent of trowserloons or shirts, and the floors of the Custom-house, warehouses and hotels paved with human bones, done up beautifully in squares and circles, I expected every minute to be chased by an earthquake, and stuck in the mud. By the polite attentions of the Commandante of the Port, however, I was conducted to the elegant club of the English and American residents, and had a delightful ride along the shore. A substantial dinner and a comfortable couch at the *posada* prepared us properly for an early start over the mountains on the road to Caracas, one of the most romantic routes imaginable, and before noon we found ourselves in the Venezuelan capital.

No pen or tongue can adequately describe to you the loveliness of the picture which lay at our feet as we mounted the heights that overlook the city. The "hills," as we habitually call them, are the inner slope of vast mountains, near the crest of which nature has nestled the valley where sleeps Caracas. The sweep of this valley is from five to seven miles; and the mountain tops being constantly draped in clouds, continually irrigate with refreshing streams, and surround the city with an amphitheatre of green. As far as the eye can reach, the landscape sparkles with the bright green of the sugar-cane, or yields to the dense shadows of the patriarchal trees stretching their sheltering arms over the quiet thickets where the coffee berry glows in ruddy garishness. The coffee-plant is one of the most beautiful objects in nature; and even here, where it is so familiar, is cultivated in the gardens as an ornamental shrub, as well as for its grateful fruit. We find here not only all the tropical fruits and flowers, but owing to the altitude of this region—about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea—we have nearly all the fruits and cereals of the North also. Indeed, there is no such thing as fixing a limit to the varied capacity of the country, provided its enterprising inhabitants could be persuaded to forego for awhile the amusement of civil war. But for thirty years or so they have kept up this sort of thing, with but very little intermission between the "parts."

It may interest the "Fire Department" of Gotham to know that we had a fire here a few nights ago—the first occurrence of the kind *in fourteen years!* Only one house was burnt, but as each house here is quite a block of buildings, it was not a small affair by any means. And what is quite remarkable, the fire fourteen years ago occurred upon the premises of the same man who is now again the victim! He lost about $10,000 by the first fire, but has made something like $100,000 since, and now loses only about $5,000. There is no fire department in Caracas, and no need of one, the houses being built of incombustible materials. In the case of the fire the other night, the walls are still standing, and no trace of the calamity is perceptible from the street. Even the goods were nearly all safely removed and stored, and such was the admirable order observed and enforced by the armed police, not a single article was stolen!

I must reserve for another letter a description of the fountains and public buildings, and a sketch of the manners and customs of the people. The country is becoming rapidly tranquillized, and although we have occasional rumors of the capital or other towns being threatened, the rebels or "federals" keep at a very respectful distance, and always scatter themselves and disappear in the presence of the Government troops.

Yours, EXCELSIOR.

HELP AND WAGES FOR CONTRABANDS.

An Appeal from Superintendent Nichols.

Suddenly one hundred thousand of emancipated slaves appeal to Northern benevolence. Some ask for clothing—some want food. Large numbers are old, infirm, diseased, and require homes and medical aid. Then comes the ignorance of these thousands appealing to humanity to send them teachers and books; while their wrong views of Bible morality as urgently call for the labors of the missionary. That there is a willingness on the part of the philanthropic North to aid in this humane work, and give liberal aid, we can ask for no better evidence of the fact than the numbers of boxes and barrels that go out on every steamer or railroad car from our great centres of trade for the purpose of relieving the destitution of this class in the several points where they are gathered in the South as they have come inside the Union lines.

All seem ready to help; nor is there any scarcity of helpers, who offer to go in person; for there is not an association, society or department of Government where such help is required but they are overrun with letters, saying "*Here am I—send me.*" Nor would the means be wanting to pay these helpers if an appeal was made to the benevolence of the North. Much has been done, but much more requires to be done. But what has been done has not shown for as much as could be desired. The North is not satisfied: nor is this to be wondered at, for thus far it has been much like the lean kine seen by the vision of Pharoah, who eat up the fat-fleshed and well-favored kine and yet seemed not to show any better keeping. So has it been in a great measure in relation to the help bestowed upon this people. All have felt that there was a difficulty somewhere. One class have placed this difficulty at the door of the Government. Another class have seen the cause of the difficulty to lay with the laborer in the field. A third party have found out that a wrong understanding of the facts in relation to this people has caused the want of efficiency in labors among them. The call for more facts has induced commissions from the North who make a flying trip to "contraband" camps, and fancy that they have completed their mission by a *two hours'* stay among a thousand people. The commission returns, reports, new plans are adopted, which will in the end result in a failure as signal as any heretofore, and all for want of a proper understanding of the *facts*. Some few are beginning to ask questions in the direction of truth, such as, "Is there any danger of aiding these people too much for their own good? Are these people paid *wages*? Do they receive their pay promptly?" But I have not as yet heard the question asked, except by a favored few, whether there can be any danger of *paying* these people too much for their labor; or how shall the wages of this class be so graduated as to produce the greatest good? Long has the writer waited to see if some one would not open this inquiry to the public; that thereby the *paying* Government and the *giving* North might reap a joint benefit, and, after all, that this people may not be spoiled by *help*. Seriously, many are already asking themselves, how far are we in danger of contributing by any mistaken notions of humanity and of indiscriminate charity to neutralize, if not destroy the exertions of self-respect and independence among this people. The great fear is that, instead of *showing labor* how to *help itself*, and then assisting it, we are assisting it first by every means in our power, and rendering self-assistance almost unnecessary.

But, in order rightly to understand this subject, we must examine into the history of this people; thus their proper relation to the public will be understood. There is no scarcity of facts as regards their history. All of these facts, too, tend toward a common centre, showing how fully and entirely the masters of these people assumed the responsibility of their living. The relation of the slave to the master was that of *entire dependence*. Nothing had the slave to do with the future; for the master pledged himself to look out for that. "You work for me," said the master to his slave, "and I will take care of you." This lesson of entire dependence on the master, as regards the act of caring for self, had been taught in such a variety of ways, and the lessons so thoroughly learned, that the doctrine that the master's aid was necessary for the well-being of the slave had become so perfectly ground into the soul that it had become a second nature with the slave thus to believe and act.

Now the rebellion breaks out, and 100,000 of beings thus taught and drilled come inside the Union lines; they throng our camps, our cities, our towns. But they are not long in our midst before they astonish our people by their unreasonable demands. Some, on this account, lose all patience in relation to them, and refuse them protection and aid. But a wiser portion—those that understand their previous training, that under the institutions of the most abject tyranny all their education had thus far been had—have sought for a reason for those demands, as they appear to those refugees themselves; thus they have wisely turned to these people and asked—"Why do you expect the North to give you food, clothing and houses, and what return do you propose making for those benefits?" The emancipated slave replies as follows: "Old Master gave all his people food, without having anything to pay for it. Our bacon and meal was always here; about this we had no care. Now we certainly expect the Union people to do as well by us as our masters did in 'Dixie.' Then again, our masters once a year distributed clothing among the people, and this, again, was *free*—we had nothing to pay for it; and we think that the more liberal Union people will do even more for us in this respect than our Southern masters."

Besides this, Slavery had its privileges, and the slave his rights. The slave was permitted to have his own poultry-yard and "*truck-patch*," and by most masters was allowed the keeping of a pig, and had the privilege of doing *over-work* for his own benefit, when the task of the master was completed.

These were some of the teachings of Slavery under which they had been educated. Now it never occurred to the slave that if he worked for wages, that it would be just for a portion of his hire to go toward the payment of house rent, to buy food or to keep up the wardrobe, or purchase fuel, &c. On the other hand, all of Slavery's teaching up to the time of their leaving, had been to this effect, that the servant had a right to expect that he be kept furnished with a house, supplied with fuel, clothing and food, and beside this, that he could raise for his *own individual benefit*, whatever he might on his "*truck patch*," or earn by overwork, or receive by sale of chickens and eggs, &c. That he could do as he chose with these earnings; that his master had no right to dictate as to how or when he should use it; that the master had no right on account of these extra earnings or income to retain a single garment of his yearly distribution, or keep back a single pound of bacon or pork or corn meal, from his share. If the slave chose to put the proceeds of his earnings on his back or supply himself and family with a more generous diet, this had nothing to do with the provisions to be furnished by the master for the support of his servant.

With such views and such teachings, these people 100,000 strong, have come within the Union lines, and begin to receive wages from ten to twenty-five dollars per month. But when this is paid to them, the old doctrines of Slavery lead them to apply the same rule to this money received from hire, as had been applied to that received from extra earnings in the South.

Now, with these explanations and facts, where is the remedy?

I can see none unless it be by regulating the wages of this people. It has always appeared to me that too high a valuation has been placed upon their labor, considering how much is received by them beside the wages for their hire. That they receive more wages than is really for their good. Now I am aware that this is a delicate question, yet I cannot but believe that facts will bear me out in the statement.

In the first place, they do not appreciate how highly-favored their condition when laboring for $20 per menth. For example—a few days since I was addressing a young man, who had only two children, showing him how important it was for him to remove his wife and children out of the camp and furnish them with support, but he replied: "I only have *twenty-five dollars per month*."

Two days since, a well-dressed man, with a new suit of clothing on, called upon me to ask for clothing, to have it *donated* to him, and his plea was, he had as yet not received "*his share*" from the Government. Now this man had no one to care for, was himself receiving ten shillings per day every day he worked, and yet he thought that the Government had withheld from him his *rightful dues in clothing*.

A few day since, a mother who had, to my knowledge, received $18 50 for her labor, and then spent seventy-five cents for jewelry, and after that came to me to furnish her child with a pair of shoes, and upon my saying "Why did you not take the money you paid for jewelry, and buy your shoes?" She replied, "*Oh, that money I worked for, and could do as I pleased with it,*" plainly showing thus the cropping out of the same erroneous teaching. Now, if these people were provident of their earnings, or had good judgment in making their purchases, the case would be altered, but as it is, it seems a pity after the money has been earned, that it should be parted from without anything to show in return. A man called on me a few weeks since, and began by remarking "that I am in the employ of the Government." "Well, what of that?" said I. "I have lost $5; it was stolen from me, and then I had $2 more, and I hid it *somewhere* but have forgotten where, so I have come to you for some more money, understanding *that you are the Government.*" I asked him how much money he wanted? He replied, "two dollars would do him now." Such cases, I am sorry to say, are but too common. Now, I see no way by which this difficulty is to be met, unless it be to furnish these persons with substantial clothing and food, and a very small compensation in money for their hire, until the erroneous teachings of Slavery shall be effectually eradicated from their mind and practice. If this is not done, then they will be the constant dupes of imposition, and will spend their money for brass chains for golden prices, or will buy up all the old silver watches which are out of gear, and brass watches for gold, that can come within their reach, and the women will spend all their extra dimes to procure edging and lace, expecting that those *common things*, such as shoes, clothing and food, will be provided by the kindness of Union friends.

D. B. NICHOLS,
Sup't of Contrabands at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 27, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—Capt. W. J. Palmer, of the Anderson Troop, of Pennsylvania, who was taken prisoner by the rebels some time since, has escaped from the South, by ways and means which he does not think it prudent to expose at present. He does not seem at all disposed to justify the action of the Troop in refusing to go into action when ordered to do so by Gen. Rosecrans. In a card published by the Philadelphia *Press* the Captain says: "The old Troop was recruited for Gen. Robert Anderson, but before it was fully organized, both he and Gen. Sherman, his successor—who had, on taking command, also chosen the old Troop as his escort—had been relieved, and were followed by Gen. Buell, who, only because it suited him, ratified the choice of his predecessors. In the present case, Gen. Rosecrans, who had a perfect right to choose his escort, did not, it appears, select the Anderson Cavalry. Every man in it knew when he joined the regiment that it was to be attached to Gen. Buell's headquarters, as it would undoubtedly have been. But if the War Department or the President chose to remove that General, the men had no right to believe that they would descend as a legacy to his successor—who was yet unknown as such—although there was a reasonable probability that the same qualities which induced Gen. Buell to select them for the post of honor would influence him who succeeded. *This only was beyond question.* Every man knew that he was taking an oath to serve the United States for three years or the war, to obey his superior officers, and to fight the rebels, which, if done well, would earn them as high honor as this world can give."

—Col. Root, of the Ninety-fourth New-York Regiment, relates the following incident, which transpired after the battle of Fredericksburgh:

"During Monday afternoon I revisited the scene of Saturday's charge, in order to make arrangements for burying the dead, and on arriving on the skirmishing line, I observed a rebel officer near the woods, who cordially responded to a friendly wave of my handkerchief, and was kind enough to keep his skirmishers quiet while I looked around the field for my dead. Subsequently he came out, shook hands and compared notes. He was a Captain of the Twentieth North Carolina Regiment, and, during the conversation, stated that the Thirty-third North Carolina had been nearly annihilated by a charge on Saturday. On being informed that my Brigade had made the charge, he anxiously inquired after several of his brother officers whom we had captured, and I was gratified at being able to assure him of their safety. I saw a number of familiar faces among the dead, for two officers and fifty men of my Brigade lay there, men that I had drilled, instructed and loved, and finally led to death in battle. I bade good-bye to the generous Southerner, sending by him my regards to my relatives in Georgia, and conveying his regards for his relatives in Ohio."

—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following description of the new sloop-of-war *Sacramento*: "She is a fine vessel of 1,370 tons, three-masted, with fore and main topsails. Her armament consists of one 30-pounder rifle on the forecastle, a 200-pounder rifle forward, one 11-inch shell gun amidships, and one of the same at the stern. All of these can be brought to bear in any direction. In addition to these are six howitzers—two 24-pounders and two 12-pounders, all smooth-bore, and two 11-pounders rifled. Her complement of men is about 225. Her list of officers comprise as fine a set as can be found on any vessel of war afloat. Her commanding officer, Capt. B. Boggs, is a fighting man in every respect, as was shown in the engagement on the Mississippi while in command of the *Varuna*. The master has lately returned from the Gulf, where he has been for the past year. He is a skillful navigator, a good seaman, and is deserving of a higher office, as a command of some gunboat. The Ensigns and Master's Mate, I think, are mostly new appointments, and nearly all hail from Maine. The *Sacramento* will do good service for Uncle Sam."

—Capt. J. St. Clair Morton, who has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers, is a son of the late Dr. Samuel G. Morton, of Philadelphia, the celebrated craniologist, and author of the able work on "the Types of Mankind." He graduated at West Point, and since the breaking out of the rebellion has been successively Engineer-in-Chief under Gens. Halleck, Buell and Rosecrans, of the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland. He displayed his signal ability as an engineer, in constructing the defences and fortifications of Nashville. He had formed the well-known "Pioneer Brigade," from the picked men of the Western armies, for especial engineering duty, and was acting as Brigadier-General in the protracted and severe contest at Murfreesboro. His gallantry in that action won for him a warm eulogium from Rosecrans, who recommended him so strongly for promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General, that it was at once done.

—On taking command at Columbus, Ky., Gen. Asboth issued the following order:

Headquarters District of Columbus,
Department of the Tennessee,
Columbus, Ky., Jan. 17, 1862.

General Order, No. 1.—The undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Columbus, Department of Tennessee, comprising the post of Cairo, Ill., including Bird's Point, Mound City and Big Muddy, Paducah, Columbus, Hickman, Moscow, Little Obion, Fort Herman, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Fort Pillow and Island No. 10, Tenn. All troops serving within the limits of the District will be at once properly reported by respective commanders. The standing orders of this District will remain in force until rescinded. (Signed,) ASBOTH,

Brig.-General Commanding District.

[Official.]—Herman C. Kœrner, First Lieutenant and A. D. C.

— Lieut.-Col. Billings, who went out as Chaplain of the Third New-Hampshire Regiment, but subsequently received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, writes to a New-Hampshire paper, under date of Camp Saxton, Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 29, as follows:

"I was authorized to order the evacuation of St. Simon's Island, Ga., and took off ex-slaves, horses, cattle, rice, corn, &c., leaving nothing of value. The splendid mansion once occupied by that ex-United States Senator and arch-rebel, T. Butler King, is on this island, and we stripped it of everything. I write this letter on his writing-desk, which, with his piano, was presented to me on my return.

—In a private letter to his brother, Bishop Rosecrans, of Cincinnati, the General writes as follows regarding the late Col. Garesche, his Chief of Staff: "Col. Garesche was killed by my side. A cannon ball passed directly behind my head and struck him, leaving only his under jaw. We both received the sacrament that morning, and shortly before he was killed he asked my permission to retire for a few moments from the eminence on which headquarters were established. I now suspect that he *went aside to offer his life to God for our success*. I hope he went straight to Heaven, our blessed country!"

—The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* is responsible for the following:

"A few nights since a member of the Legislature, who was sleeping double at one of our hotels, was kicked out by his bedfellow, an officer in the army, for ventilating his secesh sentiments at the unseasonable hour of midnight. The officer threw the offender's clothes after him into the passage. The member was compelled to sit up the balance of the night in the office, before a cold stove, in a no very pleasant mood."

—Under date of Washington, Jan. 19, Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman has issued an order, which reads as follows: "The recent distressing accident of killing a lad at the crossing of G, on Seventeenth-street, by a team running away, calls attention to the numerous orders against fast riding and driving. Wagon masters will see that no teamster leaves his team without first locking a wheel."

—Mr. M. McNeil, one of the sutlers recently captured by Stuart's cavalry near Dumfries, and taken to Richmond, has succeeded in making his escape, and returned to Washington. He secured his freedom by disguising himself as a private, when he was discharged with the other prisoners sent North for exchange.

—John O. Brown, a cavalry soldier, has been convicted at Indianapolis of spreading the Order of the Golden Circle among the men in his regiment, and thus producing disaffection and disloyalty. The military punishment for such offences is death. Brown's sentence has not yet been declared.

—A lady who has long resided in the immmediate vicinity of the Bull Run battle-field states, as an actual fact, that the roosters in that vicinity have abandoned all attempts to crow since the first conflict. The cause of this phenomenon naturalists must explain, if they can.

— Statistics at the Adjutant-General's Office show that Massachusetts has contributed for the war, 58,214 three years' men, which, with the three years' and nine months' volunteers, and the 12,000 men furnished to the navy, make nearly 100,000 volunteers from that State.

— Brig.-Gen. J. B. Carr, arrived at his home in Waterford, on Jan. 15, on a ten day's leave of absence. He left Troy, two years ago, as Colonel of the Second Regiment, and this is his first visit home since that time.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says that the British soldiers on the Canada side of the Detroit river are continually changing their base of operations. That is they come over to the American side and join the Federal army.

—In the Indiana Legislature, last week, a resotion was offered, ordering an investigation into the secret political societies alleged to exist in Indiana. *Every Democrat in the House voted against the resolution.*

—It will be remembered that the Seventh Maine Regiment went home two or three months since to recruit. Four companies, which are now full, have been ordered back to Washington, and are now *en route*.

—Twelve of the rebel commissioned officers captured at Arkansas Post arrived at Cairo on Jan. 19. Col. John W. Dunning, Commander of the Post, with his Staff, were among the number.

—Capt. Walke, lately commander of the gun boat *Carondelet*, has just been transferred to the *La fayette*, a new and formidable vessel, which has jus gone into commission.

—The iron-clad gunboat *Indianola* succeeded in getting over the Falls at Louisville on Jan. 19. She will count one, at least, in the Mississippi squadron.

—Previous to the great battle of Stones River, the sick and wounded in the hospitals at Nashville were computed at seven thousand! There are now nineteen hospitals in that place crowded.

—A train from Nashville arrived at Louisville on Jan. 20 with a large number of passengers. The damage to the southern end of the railroad is very much less than was at first reported.

—The official report of the Adjutant-General of Connecticut shows that the quota of the State under the two calls for 300,000 men each, has been filled, with 38 to spare—pretty close work.

—The Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col Hawley, has been ordered from Hilton Head to do garrison duty at St. Augustine, Fla.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Generals Wool and Hall.

Certain semi-secesh papers of this City, have done their worst to stir up trouble between the Department of the East and the New-York State Militia, by stating that Gen. Wool was interfering with the management of the local troops and tampering with their privileges.

Considerable excitement was caused by the statements, and we inquired of the proper parties as to their truth.

The information given warranted us in giving the most unqualified denial to the current rumors.

This done, the newspapers referred to, reiterated with astounding pertinacity their slanderous stories, and a second time we investigated the affair, giving to it the fullest and most careful attention. The result is that we are authorized by the distinguished parties thus dragged into an impudent notoriety, to deny absolutely, and without reservation, the statements concerning any attempt, official, personal, or otherwise, on the part of Gen. Wool to interfere with, manage, control or be informed about the New-York State Militia, and the authors of the said rumors are either exceeding sorry wags, or willful misrepresentors.

The interview had by Gen. Wool with His Excellency Gov. Seymour, was in every respect satisfactory to the parties most interested.

The General moved yesterday into his new headquarters, where he is at all times, with Major Christensen and Staff, to be found by those who have business with his Department or himself.

The Christian Commission.

MEETING AT CLINTON HALL—ADDRESSES BY WM. E. DODGE, REV. MR. REED, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND OTHERS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A meeting of the clergy of this City and Brooklyn was held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, yesterday afternoon, with a view to extend the operations of the Christian Commission. The Commission was formed in November, 1861, and has distributed among the sick and wounded of the army at least $100,000 worth of articles. The main work of the New-York branch of the Committee is set forth in the following:

1. The employment of Christian Delegates, of known capacity and fitness—hitherto chiefly professional men or merchants—to convey gratuitously home comforts to the homeless, friendly counsels to the friendless, Gospel messages to the Christless; to be the medium of communication between the homes of soldiers and their tempted, wounded, sick or dying sons, and from the latter to their home circles; in a word, to do for our brave men on the battle-field, or when borne to the hospital, or mewed up in tents, what their fathers and brothers would do for them if they might. The larger part of this personal ministry will be gratuitous, as heretofore—the offering of Christ-like philanthropy—only the expenses being a burden to the treasury.

2. *The Distribution of Moral and Religious Publications*—Books, tracts and newspapers, by the personal agency of delegates, and through chaplains, officers, and Christian soldiers and sailors, accompanied, when practicable, with religious conversation, social religious meetings and prayer. Such publications, wisely selected, are like food for the famishing; as a means of Christian usefulness, they are as needful as ammunition to an army in battle.

3. *The Personal Distribution of Stores*, under the sanction and direction of military and medical authorities—as a helpful and sometimes indispensable preliminary to the spiritual objects of the Commission, and as often a primary Christian duty—for ill-clad, sick, wounded or paroled soldiers, in the emergencies of battle, in hospitals and camps, and on all fitting occasions.

WM. E. DODGE, Chairman.
Salem H. Wales, Vice-Chairman.
James M. Brown, Treasurer.
Jas. C. Holden, Rec. Secretary.
FRED. G. FOSTER. Chairman Ex. Com.
Russell S. Cook, Secretary Ex. Com.
David Hoadley, H. Dyer, T. C. Doremus,
Jonathan Sturges, Arch. Russell, Fletcher Harper,
John T. Johnston, M. K. Jesup, Smith Sheldon,
L. B. Woodruff, Jas. W. Beekman, Henry K. Bull,
Nathan Bishop, Walter S. Griffith, David Terry.
S. B. Caldwell,

New-York, Jan. 26, 1863.

Mr. James M. Brown, (Brown Bros. & Co.,) No. 59 Wall-street, is Treasurer, to whom all donations should be sent.

Mr. Jas. C. Holden, Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-street, will take charge of all stores intrusted to the Commission.

Correspondence respecting enrollment as Delegates, coöperation with the Commission, application for aid, etc., may be addressed to "*The Secretary of the Christian Commission, No. 5 Bible House, New-York.*"

The meeting was organized by the selection of Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams as President, and Rev. J. Cotton Smith, (Episcopalian,) Secretary. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Dewitt.

Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Rev. Mr. Reed, of Philadelphia; Mr. G. S. Griffith, and others, made interesting statements concerning the good work performed by the Christian Commission, and urged the necessity of extending the operations. Drs. Williams, Hitchcock, Hutton, J C. Smith, Holdich and Taylor were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and reported the following:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the aims and labors of the Christian Commission eminently commend themselves to the patriotism and Christianity of our country; and that, engaged as the nation now is in a fearful strife for the vindication and perpetuaty of its own unity and life, the brave men of our army and navy who have in this belief "taken their lives in their hands," are, when beaten down by exhaustion, disease or battle, or when about to peril themselves "on the high places of the field," the last class whom a Christian nation should leave, anywhere or in any degree, to complain, "No man careth for my soul."

Resolved, That whilst we gratefully recognize the provision made by the Government for Chaplaincies, and its acknowledgment of the rights of the Christian Sabbath, and whilst we admire and sustain the extended and effective labors of the Sanitary Association, all such action must remain imperfect and ineffective, except as sustained and supplemented by the churches; that our country has, in its past history, been summoned by the Providence of God, to prove, before other people of the earth, how a nation, without standing armies, might uphold order and security, and how churches without a State endowment, might liberally maintain and widely diffuse religion; and that, in the new emergencies of this vast war, God calls us to the yet loftier task of proving before all gainsayers how an improvised army and an improvised navy may effectually assert for a Republic its national rights and its energetic life; and how, too, in such a time the voluntary and unsalaried exertions of Christian zeal can, under God's blessing, send through all the rifts and chasms opened by this conflict, the influences of a warm, prompt and loving charity.

Resolved, That to give new power to our valiant champions, and to make them an effective, moral police amid these national convulsions, they need, and have full right to expect, that they should be followed, far as may be, to the camp, the deck and the hospital, by the influences, remembrances and sympathies of the homes and the sanctuaries from which they have gone forth, and which some of them may never be permitted to revisit; and that, thus to seek to render our soldiers and sailors yet more and more intelligent, resolute, conscientious and devout, is a work demanded alike by gratitude, humanity, patriotism and religion; and that champions, so followed and sustained, are the more likely to return as law-abiding citizens and principled patriots to the quiet pursuits of the home, and the orderly administration of the Republic.

Resolved, That heavy as are the drafts made on the resources and incomes of the people, it is by such sacrifices resolutely encountered that God has trained nations for enduring freedom; and that mere national prosperity, unchecked and untasked, has often ripened a people for irremediable ruin. That Infinite Wisdom, in the symbols of that inspired dream by which it analyzed prophetically to the Chaldean King the causes of the ruin of the world's old empires, showed a Head of Gold toppling to inevitable overthrow because supported on feet of incongruous and unassimilated Iron and Clay, a lesson remaining true for all after times; and that a Christian Republic must educate, humanize and evangelize its population into moral sympathy and brotherhood, as the indispensable precedent condition for the retention of its life and powers; that Wealth finds its sweetest uses and its surest safeguards in such beneficent activity, and Knowledge its happiest honors in such diffusion of its treasures, and Faith and Love so based find in Providence unexpected resources and an invincible ally; but that to hope to build up a Christian State in this Nineteenth Christian Century, by steadying the power of the few, or the ignorance, oppression, venality and corruption of the many, is to hope that the Head of Gold may, on our Western shores, find in the mingled but discordant Iron and Clay, a steadfastness which God has, always and everywhere, denied to such an experiment; and that its success here could be hoped only by its proving itself able to erase principles that God has deeply and repeatedly graven upon the history of the nations, and only by its outwitting and outworking the retributions of a Providence that has never yet been seen to slumber.

Resolved, That we urge, therefore, most heartily upon all our Churches, that their prayers, and alms, and efforts, be given without stint to the work so wisely and effectually commenced by the Christian Commission.

WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS.
ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK.
MARCIUS S. HUTTON.
JOSEPH H. HOLDICH.
WILLIAM J. R. TAYLOR.

After authorizing the publication of the resolutions the meeting adjourned.

The Bedford-street Church Scandal.

In the case of The People *vs.* Joel B. Ferguson, for obtaining $1,000 from CATHERINE CARTER by false pretences, the jury, on first retiring, stood 7 for conviction and 5 for acquittal. After discussing the subject for five or six hours, they agreed to compromise the matter by rendering a verdict of "guilty," with a strong recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. After the verdict was announced, the Judge informed Mr. FERGUSON, if he expected the Court to exercise clemency in the case, he must bring the $1,000 into Court, on Saturday, and return it to the claimant. The prisoner replied that it would be utterly impossible for him to do this, for he had not a dollar in the world. The Judge then said that his friends must do it for him. After the adjournment of the Court, the jury had some conversation with the prisoner, during which it was suggested by one of their number that the Church to which he belonged ought to assist him in this emergency, and, if they would do so, it would be very easy to raise the $1,000. The juror said that, although not a member of the Church, he was ready to subscribe $10 toward it. Other jurors immediately made similar offers, and before they left the court-room $50 was subscribed by the jury. If the money should be raised, as it doubtless will be, the defendant will probably be discharged with a nominal fine, and thus this unpleasant affair, which has excited so much bad blood and brought so much scandal upon the Church, will be settled, if not to the entire satisfaction of all, certainly not to the very serious injury of any.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, in the chair, and Commissioners CARRIGAN, CURTIS, LOW, and VON DER HEYDT, present.

A large number of bills and requisitions were audited and passed.

The Superintendent of Ward's Island presented his annual report, which was ordered to be printed in the annual report of the Commission.

Mr. CARRIGAN reported that he had been to see the United States Trust Company for the purpose of reducing the mortgage on Quarantine and Staten Island, and that the President of that institution had offered to reduce the mortgage on Quarantine to $150,000, if that property was worth $300,000, and the consent of the Legislature could be obtained.

The General Agent reports that the Health Officer, Dr. WALSER, in violation of the law, had passed ships with passengers in the middle of the night without going first to Castle Garden. The report states that there is no officer on duty on the part of the Commissioners at night, and when the officers appear in the morning, the passengers are often in the hands of the runners.

Mr. CARRIGAN thought that the Health Officer did pretty much as he liked, and he was in favor of putting the law in force.

It was resolved that the Health Officer, Dr. GUNN, be informed that a repetition of the offence would be followed by an immediate complaint to the Governor.

Commissioner VON DER HEYDT asked and obtained leave to withdraw the petition of the hotel keepers for licensing emigrant runners.

The report of the Committee to whom was referred the matter of raising the salaries of several employes, was read. The Committee thought that the request was not unreasonable, in view of the enhanced value of the necessaries of life. The aggregate increase, as proposed, would amount to but $1,536 25.

The Committee recommended the increase of the salaries in accordance with a schedule attached to their report, which recommendation was adopted.

The Commission adjourned, subject to the call of the chair, when the annual report to the Legislature will be discussed and adopted.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

No. of emigrants arrived to Jan. 21, 1863	1,059
No. of emigrants arrived since to Jan. 28, 1863	504
Total	1,563
To same date in 1862	1,372

	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
No. inmates in Institution, W. I.	727	810	1,286	844

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863		$17,744 78
Aggregate receipts to Jan. 21, 1863	$2,866 00	
Received since to Jan. 28, for commutation of passengers, &c	1,780 00	4,646 00
Total		$22,390 78
Disbursements as per previous account to Jan. 21, 1863	$4,554 71	
No payments on Jan. 21		4,554 71
Balance in Bank		$17,836 07

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 19th day of Jan. to the 24th day of Jan., 1863: Men, 98; Women, 96; Boys, 162; Girls, 114. Total, 470. Adults, 194; Children, 276; Males, 260; Females, 210. Colored Persons, 8.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	2	Premature birth	6
Bones, joints, &c	5	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	66
Brain and nerves	76	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	35
Generative organs	1	Unknown	0
Heart, and blood vessels	7	Urinary organs	7
Lungs, throat, &c	192	Violence, accidents, &c	27
Old age	6		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	40		
Total			470

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Jan. 27, 1862	391—Inc. 79
Week ending Jan. 19, 1863—	
From acute diseases	256
From chronic diseases	169
From external causes, &c	42—467
Week ending Jan. 26, 1863—	
From acute diseases	251
From chronic diseases	180
From external causes, &c	39—470
Increase this week	3

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Jan. 24, 1863:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	26
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	37
Abatements of nuisances under notice	48
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	64
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	346
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	60
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	6
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	14
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	40
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	10
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	2,569

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE EXTENSION OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—A meeting of citizens of the Twelfth Ward was held at the Lyon Brewery, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, Tuesday evening, to adopt measures for the extension of the Eighth-avenue Railroad to Harlem. An association was organized called the Twelfth Ward West End Improvement Association, to further the objects of the meeting, and for the general advancement of the interests of the Ward, and of the northwestern sections of the City. The following officers of the Association were elected, and a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting: THOMAS MANSON, President; Wm. Dunning, Robert Marshal, David S. Jackson, Jr., S. A. Dixon, Vice-Presidents; E. Bernheimer, Treasurer; Alex. Lewis, D. A. Knapp, Secretaries; W. E. Waring, Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE EXPLOSION IN A PERCUSSION-CAP MANUFACTORY.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of MOSES VANDERBECK, one of the workmen employed in the percussion-cap manufactory of ROBERTS & Co., in Seventy-first-street, who was killed by the explosion of some fulminating powder on Tuesday afternoon. The testimony showed that the deceased was the only person in the building at the time of the explosion. He was engaged in filling the caps, when, from some unexplained cause, the powder exploded, instantly killing him, and shattering the building to fragments. The deceased was a native of this country, 21 years of age, and resided with Mr. ROBERTS in Thirty-first-street.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON SMITH.—Mr. WASHINGTON SMITH, a wealthy and well-known citizen of New-York, died on Tuesday morning, at his house, in Fourteenth-street. Mr. SMITH served in the Common Council of this City two successive terms; he has been one of the governors of the Almshouse, and has been more or less identified with the interests of the City for the last thirty years. He was the Republican candidate for State Senator at the last election; and served as one of the Presidential electors for this State in 1860. He was a man of large wealth, and distinguished for his benevolence. His last public act was to present a set of colors to the Monitor Regiment, at the request of the War Committee. He leaves a widow and several children. His funeral will take place to-day, at 1 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—COURSE OF LECTURES.—Rev. WM. H. MILBURN is delivering a course of six lectures at the Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. GILLETTE'S,) Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, on the *Fathers of the Christian Church*, with the intention of bringing out, in a popular and interesting form, the men and the events about which so little is known, except to scholars. The sixth and last of the course will be given to-night, and will have for its subject *Ambrose the Churchman*, reputed author of *Te Deum Laudamus*, *Jerome the Scholar*, and *Augustine the Divine*.

A LABORER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—PETER CONNOLLY, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years, residing at No. 5 Mission-place, was engaged in the work of tearing down a building at No. 75 Beekman-street, when a large stone from the upper part of the wall struck him on the head, fracturing his skull, and otherwise injuring him to such an extent that he died soon afterward. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a Mrs. EVANS, residing at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, while walking down Seventh-avenue, slipped and fell to the sidewalk. She was picked up insensible, and taken to a drug-store in the vicinity, when it was found that a blood-vessel had been ruptured. All efforts to save her life were unavailing; she died in about half an hour after the accident.

OFF FOR THE WEST.—A company of about 30 children left the office of the Childrens' Aid Society on Tuesday afternoon, under the care of Mr. C. C. TRACY. The children were, as usual, comfortably dressed, and went rejoicing in the change that awaited them in the far West, where all of them will be provided with good Christian homes among the farmers.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Telegraph Company, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., the old Board of Directors were reëlected. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, E. S. SANFORD was elected President, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON Secretary, and FRANCIS MORRIS Treasurer.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The Light Guard will give their annual ball at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, the 12th of February. This ball is always one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—This distinguished officer is now stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in this City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Promenade Concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Brilliant Scenes and Charming Music.

Under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, the *élite* of that very respectable city enjoyed heartily, on Tuesday evening, one of the most charming promenade concerts that have been given in this, that, or any other city in the country. In order to afford ample room for the promenaders, a temporary floor had been laid over the parquette, leaving only a few seats for the aged or weary, nearest the entrance hall. In the centre, on a raised platform, the regiment of musicians, under HELMSMULLER, were stationed; and prompt to the time named, every member was in readiness to perform his alloted part. There was no tawdry ornamentation to be seen. The sombre hues which still adorn the walls of the Academy were considered the most appropriate background for a full realization of the beauties of the animated, the ever-moving decorations, upon which the managers had wisely depended for their grandest effect—the ladies in their rich and tasteful attire. At 7½ o'clock the first of the long line of carriages arrived, and at 8½ o'clock the vast floor presented a most brilliant spectacle. The promenaders formed a dazzling circle, gliding sylph-like (the female portion) around the musicians, whose harmonies enhanced what alone presented all the enchantment of a fairy scene.

The first, and, in fact, all the tiers of seats above were filled by those other beauties and their attendants in black, who preferred the quiet and easy enjoyment of the scene and the music, at a distance, to taking part in the promenade. Among the most noted persons present were Mayor Kalbfleisch, Hon. Samuel Sloan, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, L. B. Wyman, Esq., Hon. James Humphrey, Wm. Hunter, Esq., Capt. Parsons, of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff; Hon. J. Carson Brevoort, Regis Gignoux, R. C. Brulage, Consul-General of the Netherlands; Alex. M. White and S. B. Chittenden. The musical selections were as follows: *Part First.*—Fort Federal Hill, (dedicated to Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX;) Overture—Nabuco; Il Bacio—The Kiss; Bolero, from Vespres Sicilliennes; Narren Galop; Tableaux—Drums and trumpets, or a parade on Broadway. *Part Second*—Duetto, from Aroldo; Polka, L'Eventail; selections from Dinorah; Green Seal Galop; Quartette, from Rigoletto; and Hudson River Railroad Galop, dedicated to Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN. The musical selections for the concert having been performed, and the promenade over, a large portion of those in attendance took a willing part in the exhilerating dance, which continued until a late hour—that is, a late hour for Brooklyn people. The music, the promenade, and the dance, were all of a most chaste and enjoyable character, and they were enjoyed to the fullest. Every one was delighted, and we have no doubt the occasion will furnish the principal topic of delicious little conversations to the ladies who were present for many a future day. In closing this brief notice, we should be guilty of gross neglect should we fail to speak in the highest terms of Messrs. Thorne, Van Dyck, Myers, Woodruff, Kennaday, Frothingham and Van Senderen, the Executive Committee, for their excellent management, and untiring care for the comfort of their guests.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The National Democratic primary meetings for the election of three delegates from each Brooklyn Ward and County town were held on Tuesday evening, and passed off in an orderly manner. In the Tenth and Twelfth Wards two tickets were run, and there was considerable excitement in consequence. The regular Democrats are to hold their primaries hereafter. It appears to be understood that the Nationals are to have the nominations for Sheriff and Street Commissioner, and the Regulars are to have the choice of the Mayor, two Superintendents of the Poor, and whatever other candidates there may be for election next Fall. The prominent contestants for Sheriff are Mr. JOHN J. WHITE and JOHN MCNAMEE, and for Mayor, Mr. BENJAMIN PRINCE is spoken of, although there will be other candidates, doubtless, before the Conventions are held.

THE LOBBY OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The space devoted to the members of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, in the Council Chamber, has for years past been crowded with persons who had no legitimate right there, while others were compelled to remain outside, in the space set apart in the audience. The Aldermen were almost constantly annoyed by those who had "axes to grind," and business was in many instances delayed in consequence. The new President of the Board, (Alderman O'KEEFE,) being aware, from experience, of the annoyance caused by these inside lobbyists, has inaugurated a change, by ordering all seats except those occupied by members inside of the railing to be removed, and placing a Sergeant-at-Arms at the door to keep all out who have no right there. Two policemen are to be detailed to see that this order is carried into effect hereafter.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.—The Nineteenth Annual Ball of the Eastern District Fire Department, took place at Union Hall on Tuesday night, and although the attendance was not as large as on some former occasions, in consequence of the disagreeable state of the weather, everything passed off pleasantly. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund. Between $800 and $1,000 was realized for the object.

PRESENTATION.—The Teller of the City Bank, Mr. WM. H. WEBSTER, was presented on Tuesday night, with a gold watch, chain, ring, and silver tobacco box, by the patrons of the bank in South Brooklyn, as a testimonial of their friendship.

NEW-JERSEY.

A WRESTLING MATCH FOR $1,400.—A wrestling match for $1,400, has been arranged, to take place in Jersey City one week from next Saturday, between Mr. FREDERICK BUNNELL, of Chenango County, New-York, and a young man from Connecticut, who is reported to be a champion wrestler, and has never yet been thrown. The parties wrestled a few days since for $200 a side, but neither of them were thrown, and at that time the second match was made. Mr. BUNNELL is a large property owner in Chenango County, and a prominent man, at present holding the position of Supervisor.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-JERSEY STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Ninety-seventh Annual Meeting of the New-Jersey State Medical Society, was held during yesterday, at Lyceum Hall, in Jersey City. There was quite a full attendance of members from all parts of the State, together with delegates from New-York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The President, Dr. J. WOLVERTON, occupied the chair, and Dr. W. PIERSON acted as Secretary.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—T. R. Varick, of Jersey City.
Vice-Presidents—E. M. Hunt, Middlesex County; A. Coles, Essex County; B. R. Bateman, Cumberland County.
Corresponding Secretary—T. J. Carson, Trenton.
Recording Secretary—W. Pierson, Orange.
Treasurer—J. S. English, Monmouth County.
Standing Committee—S. Weeks, T. R. Rogers and R. M. Cooper.

Various subjects were brought up for discussion during the day, amongst which was the appointment of incompetent persons as surgeons of volunteer regiments. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee, of whom the President shall be one, be appointed to present the views of the Society to the Governor relative to the appointment of Surgeons for the regiments of volunteers from this State, and be requested to have full evidence of the qualifications of such appointees.

The next annual meeting is to be held at Camden.

INSTITUTION OF REV. S. M. RICE AS RECTOR OF GRACE CHURCH, VAN VORST PARISH.—Rev. SPENCER M. RICE is to be instituted rector of this parish on Sunday morning next. Right Rev. Bishop ODENHEIMER will be present, and is to officiate as institutor. Services to begin at 10½ o'clock.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Arrived Jan. 26, Sergt. J. MCGUIRE, Company F, Sixth New-Jersey. Died, Jan. 27, DAVID HAND, Company F, Twenty-fifth New-Jersey.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1223, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387. *Part III.*—Nos. 820, 1157, 667, 538, 4167, 1335, 993, 1030, 715½, 860.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 853, 1247, 775, 994, 1039, 1335, 1319.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

The Judgment against Commodore Vanderbilt in the Transit Company Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

David Colden Murray vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—The following is the judgment in this case, referred to in the TIMES of yesterday. The judgment rendered must be for an accounting by the defendant,

I. For moneys received by him from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company prior to August, 1856, excepting the money receipted for on the 8th of July, 1856.

II. For the proceeds of the *Brother Jonathan.*

III. Declaring the sale to William H. Vanderbilt to have been for the benefit of the defendant, and directing an accounting by the defendant for the moneys received by him for the proceeds of such vessel when subsequently sold by him.

IV. For the *Daniel Webster*, for the value of such steamer at the time she was taken by the defendant.

V. For the proceeds of sales made by the defendant of the coal, coal-hulks, &c., on the Pacific Coast, for the value thereof if used by him.

VI. For any notes received by the defendant from Gen. Goicomia for the moneys advanced to him by defendant and charged in the account for secret service money against the Company, or for the proceeds of any such notes if received by the defendant.

In taking such accounts, it will not be necessary to open the other accounts rendered, or to direct any re-accounting as to all other items of account between the defendant and the Company.

The defendant is to be allowed in his accounting for the steamships, all moneys expended for such steamships, and for repairing the same up to the respective times of sale.

He is also to be allowed any moneys remaining unpaid of the advances by him on account of the company, for which he had a lien on those vessels, and any balance of money due from the company for the bonds held by the defendant, for which the steamships were pledged or mortgaged, and which was not discharged by the sale of the other steamships than those for which he is to account.

For the purpose of taking such account, a reference is ordered, to take the same, and all further orders are reserved until the coming in of the report.

About a Piano and the Brooklyn Police.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Joseph E. Isaac vs. John S. Folk.—This was the second trial of an action to recover a piano or its value alleged to have been taken from the plaintiff by the Brooklyn Police—of whom the defendant is Superintendent, in the fall of 1857. It was alleged that the defendants refused to deliver the piano after the plaintiff had shown that he was in lawful possession of the instrument, the defendant denying that plaintiff was the owner. This action was then commenced, and in October 1858, the former trial resulted in favor of the defendant, on account of a question as to plaintiff's title, a new trial was granted and now resulted in favor of the plaintiff.

Henry Morrison and J. R. Whiting for plaintiff; S. Garrison and W. Britton, for defendant.

Jury Disagree.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Louis Spitzer vs. The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.—This was an action on a policy of insurance issued by the defendants. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and now resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Underhill vs. Van Zandt et al.—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the Matter of Mary Fleming, &c.—Order granted.

Jarvis et al vs. Gerardine.—Reference ordered.

In the Matter of the Application for the Sale of Real Estate of Thomas Cochran, &c.—Report of Referee confirmed.

The Mariners' Savings Institution vs. Matthews et al.—Judgment; foreclosure and sale.

Angeline Bodine vs. James Bodine.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Sage et al. vs. Johnston.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Glentworth vs. Morwit, Jr.—Motion denied without costs.

Schulter vs. Wilson.—Ordered that defendant have leave to file a supplementary answer on payment of $10 costs of this motion and the disbursements incurred by the plaintiff at the January Term of this Court.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Weston et al. vs. Moore.—Motion denied with $7 costs, but with liberty to the defendant, on payment of costs, to renew his motion.

Stemle vs. Shaaf.—Motion denied with $7 costs, but the plaintiff may renew it on payment of such costs.

Newton vs. Koehler.—Motion granted on terms. Opinion left with Special Term Clerk.

Mott vs. Taylor.—Motion granted on terms. Opinion left with Special Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 28, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93
5,000	do	92½
1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	94½
5,000	do	94
4,000	Tres. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes.....small	102½
4,000	do	102½
4,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	102½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95½
5,000	do	95⅝
17,000	do	95½
2,000	U. S. D. N's	148½
30,000	do	148
5,000	Brook. City W. L.	119
1,000	Va. St. 6s	71½
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	65
10,000	do	64½
11,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo.	87
2,000	Cal. State 7s	130½
2,000	do.....s5.	130½
16,000	do.....b10.	130½
6,000	N. C. St. 6s	75
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	120
3,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76, Co.	123½
3,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	120
14,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	106½
1,200	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	108
3,000	Erie 4th M. B.	112
8,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	127
500	Mich. S. 2d M.	103
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ₩c Bs.	127
6,000	Mich. So. S. F.	113½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	124
1,000	do	124½
4,000	do	124½
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	95
5,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	84
500	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	112
4,300	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72½
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	44
1,000	do	44½
1,000	H. & St. J. 1st M. B.	65
1,000	D., L. & W. 2d M.	120
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	110
5,000	do	109½
2,500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	90½
3,660	Tol. & W. In. B.	91
5,000	C. & N. W. In. B.	98
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	104
20	Commonwealth Bk.	83
15	Bk. of the Repub.	105
40	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	97
65	Merchants' Bk.	101
53	Mechanics' Bank.	105
10	B'k of St. of N. Y.	93
5	Bank of Commerce.	92
12	do	91½
50	Ocean Bank	96
30	Metropolitan Bank.	105
10	Market Bank	94
25,000	American Gold	153
10,000	do.....b30.	153½
10,000	do.....b10.	152¾
10,000	do.....b10.	153
60,000	do	152¾
450,000	do	152½
15,000	do	152⅝
125	CtznsGasCo. Brookl	101½
25	do	100
500	Nic. Trans. Co.	8
100	do	6½
332	do	8
50	Bruns. Land Co.	6½
50	New-Jersey Zinc.	95
100	Canton Comp'y	26½
200	do	25½
100	do	26
30	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	130
300	Cum. Coal Pref.	20
460	do	20½
300	do	20½
517	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	69
100	do.....s30	68½
150	do	68
50	Alt. & T. Haute Pf.	60
400	Pac. Mail S. Co.	170
200	do	169
12	do	168½
250	do.....b10.	168½
200	do	168
250	Quicksilver Min. Co.	24
1550	N. Y. Cen. R.	119
80	do	119½
50	do	119¼
200	do...s10 p.&c.	119
200	do...s15 p.&c.	119
500	do.....s60	118½
700	Erie Railway	71
800	do	70½
500	do.....s60	70½
900	do	70½
150	do.....s10	70½
400	do	71
50	do.....b10	71
50	do.....b30	72
500	Erie Railway Pref.	104½
450	do	104½
100	do	104⅝
300	do.....s10	104½
100	do.....b3.	105
600	Hudson Riv. R.	92½
250	do	92½
550	do	92
100	do.....s30	92
100	do.....s30.	91½
800	Harlem R.	32
100	do	32½
200	do	32⅝
100	do	32½
300	do	33
600	do	33½
25	Harlem R. Pref.	69
1200	do	68
200	Nor. & Wor. R.	81
1000	Reading R.	90
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	18
5	do	16
150	Mich. C. R.	95½
100	do	95
100	do.....s60	94½
100	do.....b30	95½
1600	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	59
200	do.....s30	59
450	do	59½
1000	do	59½
100	do.....s30	59½
100	do.....b30	60
225	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104½
500	do	105
100	do.....b3.	105½
100	Ill. C. R. Scrip..opg	93
100	do.....b30	93
750	do	92½
100	do	92½
2200	Clev. & Pitts. Rd.	70
50	do.....s30	70
300	do	70½
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	150
300	Galena & Chi. Rd.	92½
100	do.....b30	92½
200	do.....s60	91½
350	do	92
100	do.....s10	92
250	do.....s60	91½
200	Clev. & Tol. Rd b30	90
500	do.....s60	88½
1233	do	89½
800	Chic. & R. I. R.	91
100	do	90½
400	do	90½
350	do.....s60	90½
100	do.....s30	90½
100	do.....b30	91½
100	do.....b3	91
700	do	90⅞
100	do.....b30	91½
300	Chic., B. & Q.	108
100	do	108½
50	Mil. & P. Du C.	40
200	Alton & T. H. R.	37
10	do	38

ECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93
5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	94½
5,000	do	94½
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87½
5,000	U. S. 6s '68. Reg	96
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95½
72,000	do	95
125,000	U. S. D. Nts	148
16,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	102
500	do.....small.	102
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60½
20,000	Mo. State 6s	64½
2,000	Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. J. R.	88
2,000	Brook. C. W. L.	120
6,000	Erie 4th M. B.	112
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	89
3,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	113
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	80
4,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	117½
15,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	104
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	84
1,000	A. & T. H. 2dm. prf.	94
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	110
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	44
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	113
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	102
13	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	96
15,000	Amer. Gold	153¾
100,000	do	153½
20,000	do.....b15.	154
50,000	do.....b30.	154
20,000	do	153½
117,000	do	153
1,400	do	152½
25	Cumb. Coal Pr.	20
100	do	20½
200	Canton Co.	26
100	do	27
350	do	26½
200	do.....s10	26½
50	Nic. Transit Co.	7
200	do	6
25	Quicksilver M. Co.	21
50	do	22½
200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	66
10	Alt. & T. H. P.	67
180	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	108
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	168
100	do	167
100	do.....s10.	167
100	do	166½
50	do	166
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	119½
100	do.....s10.	119½
50	do	119½
150	do	119½
600	Erie Railway	71
500	do	70½
500	do.....s30	70½
50	do.....s60	70
400	Erie R. Pref.	104½
750	do	105
350	Hudson River R.	92
100	do.....s60	91
100	do.....s30	91½
500	Harlem R.	32½
600	Harlem R. Pref. b30	68
500	do	66
25	do	67
100	Reading R.	90
300	Michigan Cen. R.	94
50	do	93½
200	do.....b30	94
300	do	93½
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	58
900	do	57½
500	do	57½
100	do.....s30	57½
900	do	58
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104½
250	do	104½
100	Panama Railroad	186
400	Ill. Central R. S.	92
200	do.....b30	92½
800	Clev. & Pitt. R.	70
1200	do	69
200	do.....s30	68½
100	Gal. & Chic.	91
1600	Cle. & Toledo R.	89
300	do	88½
100	do	88½
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	90
200	do	90
200	do	89
300	do	89½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cert	95½
22,000	U. S. D. N.	148½
50,000	Amer. Gold	154½
18,000	do.....b10.	154¼
20,000	do	154
30,000	do	153½
20,000	do.....s10.	153½
10,000	do.....c.	153½
1,300	do	153½
100	Canton Co.	26½
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	169½
100	do	169
50	do	168½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118½
100	do	120
200	do.....b10.	120
200	Reading R.....opg	90
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	60
100	do.....b10	60
100	do	59½
600	M. S. & N. I. G.	105½
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	98
100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	70½
100	do	71
100	do	70½
100	Chic. & R. Is. R.	91½
100	do	91
100	do.....c	91
50	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	40
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	67½
100	do	67½
100	do.....b3	67½
150	do	67½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102½
9,000	Debt Certif.	95½
10,000	U. S. D. Nts.	148
10,000	do	147¾
60,000	do	147½
25,000	Amer. Gold .b10.	153½
20,000	do	153¼
10,000	do	153½
130,000	do	153
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L'd G. Bonds.....s60	61
22,000	Mo. St. 6s	64
2,000	Penn Coal Co s60	129
650	Cumb. Coal	20
50	Pac. M. S. Co b10.	166
800	do.....s30	167
500	do	167
50	do	167½
50	N. Y. Central R.	118½
300	do	119
50	do	119½
100	Erie Railway	69¾
300	do	69½
650	do	69½
250	Erie R. Pref.	104½
400	do.....b3	104½
200	Hud. R. R.....opg	90½
150	do	90½
300	do	90½
200	Harlem R.	32
50	do.....s30	31
200	do	31½
200	do	31½
200	Harlem R. Pref. b30	66
200	do	64
200	Reading R.	89½
400	do	89
40	Mich. Cen. R.	93
50	do	92½
100	do	92
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	56
50	do	55½
850	do	55
50	do	55½
550	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	103½
100	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	65
100	Ill. Cen. R.	90
100	do	90½
40	do.....opg	89½
100	T. Haute & A. P. b30	66½
100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	68
200	do.....b3	68
200	do	67½
300	Galena & Chi.....s30	90½
400	do	90½
250	do.....s60	90½
500	do.....b3	91
600	Clev. & Tol. R.	86½
500	do.....s10	87
500	Ch. & R. I. R.	89
100	do.....b10	89
300	do	88½
100	do.....b3	89
100	Tol. & Wab. R.	51
100	Canton Company	26
50	do	26½

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The speculation in Gold Coin took several sudden and contradictory turns through the day. The price opened at 154¼, soon after went down to 152½, again up to 154, and as quickly down to 153½ ₩ cent., finally closing at the 4 o'clock Public Board at 153 ₩ cent. These fluctuations rendered the movement in Bills on London, after the sailing of the *China*, wholly unsettled as to rates or offers, the price finally called from 168½ to 169½ ₩ cent. for Bankers' and 166@168 for Merchant bills.

The speculation on the Railway Share list was more decidedly downward. Taking Erie Common Stock as the standard of the fancy dealings, the price fell from 74½, last night, to 71 ₩ cent. at the morning Board; then returned to 72½ at 1 o'clock, and down again to 69 ₩ cent. at the Second regular Board. The other descriptions varied in the decline from last night's figures from 2 to 5 ₩ cent., including some of the Dividend-paying Shares. There was much excitement in the market, and considerable anxiety to sell, owing to the reduced margins gained from the recent extraordinary rise.

The reaction against the market was but partially felt on the Railway Mortgages and on Federal Securities. The Border State 6 ₩ cents. of Missouri and Tennessee were 1@2 ₩ cent. lower. Pacific Mail sympathised with the Railway Shares, and sold 2@3 ₩ cent. lower, while the Coal Stocks of the Pennsylvania Company and Delaware and Hudson were but partially influenced.

Among the Railway Stocks, the new shares of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Terre Haute and Alton, and Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, recently introduced, and made active by sanguine speculators on the Exchange at a rapid advance in prices, were generally lower, partly on account of the difficulty of borrowing Money upon them at anything like their present market valuation. Of this class of Shares, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh is, perhaps, the most stubbornly maintained, notwithstanding the market price has been nearly doubled in six or eight weeks.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board, the offers to sell the Railways were again ahead of the demand, and a further decline from the Second Board sales was made, in some instances, of 1@2 ₩ cent. At the very close, the market was generally unsettled, though good buyers appeared in some few cases at the decline. The weakness in prices extended to Tennessee and Missouri 6 ₩ Cents, and for a time there was increased heaviness in Pacific Mail. The following prices were made as compared with last night, showing a very general decline, ranging from 2@5 ₩ cent. on the Railways:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	153¾	153	Harlem	34½	31½
U.S. C. H. Notes	147½	147½	Harlem Pref.	70½	64
Tennessees	63	60½	Mich. Central	96½	93¾
Missouris	65½	64	Mich. Southern	60½	55½
N. Y. Central	120¼	119	Mich. Guarant'd	105½	103½
Erie	74¼	69¾	Illinois Cen. exd	93½	90½
Erie Preferred	105½	104½	Pittsburgh	71	67
Hudson	93½	90½	Galena	95½	90½
Toledo	91½	86½	Rock Island	93	88½
Pacific Mail	172½	167	7-30 ₩ Cents	102½	102½

The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	109½
Manhattan	132
Merchants'	100½
Mechanics'	105
Union	106
America	111
Phoenix	105
Fulton	140
National	90½
Merchants' Exchange	80
State of New-York	92½
Commerce	92
Commerce Scrip Stock	85
Ocean	90
Bank of North America	96½
Metropolitan	104½
Market	94
Shoe & Leather	99
Corn Exchange	100
Continental	83
Commonwealth	80
Importers' and Traders'	98½
Park	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	121
Erie seconds, '79	124
Erie thirds, '83	119
Erie fourths, '80	112
Erie fifths, '88	106
Hud. firsts, '69	121
Hud. seconds, s. f., '85	123
Hud. conv., '67	107
Har. 1sts, '69-'73	116
Har. seconds, '64	105
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	122
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	127
Mich. So. seconds	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	124
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	112
Chi. & N. W. G. Bay ex.	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	98
Chi. & N. W. seconds	44½
Tol. & Wab. firsts	109½
Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Gal. & Chi. 1sts extd	120
Chi. & Rock Island 1sts	110
N. Jer. Cen. 2ds	115
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds	104
Clev. & Pitts. firsts	104
Clev. & Pitts. seconds	110
Clev. & Pitts. thirds	101
Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82

The market for Money was again very active among the Stock Brokers, but demand loans at 6@7 ₩ cent. were not hard to come at where the credit of the borrower and the margins upon his collaterals were made entirely satisfactory. Under the present feverish excitement on the Stock Exchange, and the ups and downs of 5@10 ₩ cent. every few days, there is, of course, more than the ordinary discrimination made by money lenders.

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the third week in January:

	1862.	1863.	
Freight	$18,895 94	$24,279 69	Inc. $5,383 65
Passengers	4,001 58	6,000 17	Inc. 1,998 59
Mails, &c	1,250 00	1,100 00	Dec. 150 00
Total	$24,147 52	$31,379 76	Inc. $7,232 24

The third week of January on the Southern Michigan Railroad gives a large increase:

1862	$33,486
1863	50,724
Increase	$17,238

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in January were:

1862	$27,667
1863	37,512
Increase	$9,845

The annual statement of the Columbian (Marine) Insurance Company is published this morning. The Company show a total amount of premiums of $1,035,243 64, and a net profit for the year of $228,769 14. The total assets on Jan. 1, 1863, was $1,135,540 75.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 7,622 bbls. Flour, 360 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,603 bushels Barley, 9,027 bushels Oats, 2,480 bushels Malt, 5,440 pkgs. Provisions, and 324 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $8 50 for Pots, and $8 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 523 bbls.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but firm. Java, 34c.@35c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 30½c.@32½c.; Rio, at 28½c.@31c.; and St. Domingo, at 28c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Has been active, higher, and quite irregular in price to-day, sales and resales having been reported of 2,500 bales, at prices ranging from 78c.@80c. for Middlings, ₩ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues active at advancing prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 20,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$7; poor to choice extra State at $7@$7 60, chiefly at $7@$7 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 55@$7 70 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 70	@$7 00
Extra State	7 00	@ 7 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30	@ 8 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 55	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 75	@ 8 80
Extra Genesee	7 65	@ 9 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 55	@10 00

Southern Flour continues active and buoyant; sales, 4,600 bbls., at $7 50@$7 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 95@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily advancing; sales, 900 bbls. Extra, at $7 25@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $3 50@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in more request, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, $4 75 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl., and the latter, in puncheons, at $22@$22 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after to-day, and prices of low and medium qualities have favored buyers. Sales, since our last, of 75,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 85@$1 95; Amber Western at $1 67@$1 70; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 59@$1 66; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 59@$1 62; Milwaukee Club, at $1 49@$1 59; Chicago Spring at $1 48@$1 52 ₩ bush. Corn is less active and rather cheaper. Sales, since our last, 63,000 bushels, at 90c.@91c. for shipping Mixed Western; 87c.@89c. for Eastern do.; 76c.@86c. for unsound; 94c.@95c. for yellow and 95c.@96c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1@$1 10c. according to quality, ₩ bushel; sales, 2,500 bushels. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 67c.@69c.; Western, at 67c.@70c.; State, at 69c.@70c., and Jersey, at 63c.@65c., ₩ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at $1 45@$1 55 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, at 90c.@$1 05 ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for choice, ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Have been in good demand, and prices of prime dry have advanced ½c.@1c. ₩ ℔. Stock of all kinds, 115,500, against 217,500 same date last year.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request, at full rates.

LIME—Common Rockland has been inquired for, at 85c. ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The sales comprised 450 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.@42c. for old, and 50c.@52c. for new crop, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues active and buoyant, sales having been made, since our last, of 6,000 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$14 87½ for old Mess, $16 25@$16 37½ for new Mess, for future delivery; $17 for City Prime Mess; and $11 50@$13 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is less active, at 7½c.@9½c. ₩ ℔.; sales, 2,000 boxes. Lard has not varied much; sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10½c. ₩ ℔. Beef is less active; sales since our last, 300 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25 @$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter continues in good demand at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is in lively request at 10c.@13½c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales since our last, 3,500 bags East India, at $7 25@$7 75 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been inactive at former quotations.

SALTPETRE—Sales, here and in Boston, 1,600 bags Crude, at 15½c.@15¾c. per ℔.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair request, at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ ℔.; sales, 400 bags. Flax and Timothy have not varied, the high prices asked checking operations. Calcutta Linseed is inquired for, at $3 65, and is held at $3 75 ₩ bushel.

SPICES—A very heavy business has been transacted in Pepper, at advanced prices, the reported sales comprising from 12,000 to 14,000 bags, chiefly in bond, for export, at prices equivalent to from 24½c.@30c., free, ₩ ℔. Sales were also made of 10 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, part at 85c.; 10 cases Mace, at 65c.; 1,000 mats Cassia, part at 44½c. ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 750 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@12½c., and Cuba, at 10½c.@10¾c.; with 345 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@11c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 120,000 ℔s., at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 50c.@52½c. ₩ gallon, with sales of 1,500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d.@7d. ₩ bushel; 500 tcs. Beef at 5s. ₩ tc., and 2,000 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 20s.@27s. 6d., ₩ ton. For London—500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Cork and Orders, a vessel with Grain, at 10½d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Bre. brig to Falmouth for orders, 2,000 Petroleum, 8s., if to a port in the U. K., or 9s. if to the Continent; a French bark, 350 tons, from New-Bedford to Havre, Whale Oil, f.80; one hence to Havre, f.75; a ship, 593 tons, to Liverpool, £1,000; a Bre. bark, 532 tons, to Callao, £2,000; a brig, 260 tons, to Malaga, extra heavy Pipe Staves, $60; a ship, 625 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17 payable in gold; a British bark, 308 tons, to Matamoras, if back to New-York, $6,500, if to Havana $6,000, or if to Liverpool £1,500; a British bark, 400 tons, to a Gulf port and back, $7,500; one, 297 tons, to Matamoros and back, $6,000; a British brig, same voyage, $3,800; a British bark, 295 tons, to Matamoros, $1 75 ₩ bbl.; a schooner, 199 tons, to Vera Cruz, Frontera and back, about $3,000; a British brig, 163 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,500; one, 229 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,700; a brig, 243 tons, to Sagua and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3 50; one, 288 tons, to Cardenas and back, 40c.; a British schooner, 89 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, Molasses, $3 50 under and $3 on deck; a schooner, 167 tons, to Kingston, Jam., 70c.; one, 157 tons, to Point Petre, Guad., hhd. staves, $16; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to Antigua, 75c.; one, 162 tons, to Sisal, Campeachy and back, $3,400; a schooner, 125 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,200; a ship, 692 tons, to Malaga, Staves; a brig, 444 tons, to Marseilles, a British bark, 335 tons, to Algoa Bay and back, a British brig, 170 tons, to Martinique, a British schooner, 124 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, two, 78 and 84 tons, to Carthagena, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Current for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 28. Reported exclusively for the New-York Times, by M. W. Starin & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street. Our quotations are for sound merchantable property, in good clean packages.

BUTTER.

Activity, firmness in prices and a greatly increased volume of trade, have been the marked features of the past week's trade in produce. The Butter trade has not until the past few days been influenced by the almost universal advance in rates. But the gradual absorption of the stock for export with the continued advance in sterling exchange, together with more favorable advices from the English markets, have at last produced their effect, and we report the market firm and very active at an advance of 1c. ₩ ℔, on all grades. One leading feature is, that an unusually large proportion of the Butter left on the market is packed in Welsh tubs, which fact causes firkin Butter to be more sought for and to command more than its proportionate value. Fine Fall tubs and firkins are more scarce and are in active demand for home trade and consumption. The demand for the California market continues steady. We quote:

Orange County pails	26	@30
Half-tubs—fresh dairy	25	@27
Firkins—choice Fall made	25	@27
Firkins—choice State dairies	25	@26
Welsh tubs—choice State dairies	24	@25
Welsh tubs—fair State dairies	23	@23
Firkins—choice Northern Pennsylvania dairies	23	@24
Firkins—good Western Reserve and Penn., fair	18	@22
Grease Butter—"original packages"	11	@13
Roll Butter, State	19	@21
Roll Butter, Western	17	@19

CHEESE.

The activity in the Cheese market, noted in our last, has continued unabated. Heavy purchases have been made for export, the advance in exchange, keeping pace with the advanced views of holders, having enabled shippers to go on steadily in filling their orders. The stock of Cheese is now reduced unusually low, and really extra qualities are already held at prices outside of our quotations. Low grades of Cheese are nearly out of market, and prices are nominal.

State Dairies—extra	13½	@14½
State Dairies—fair to good	12	@13
Western Reserve and Pennsylvania—extra	12	@13
Western Reserve and Penn.—fair to good	9	@11
English Dairy	12	@13½
Pine Apple	13½	@18

POULTRY AND GAME.

The quantities of Poultry and Game coming forward have been very light during the past week, and full prices have been readily obtained for all parcels arriving in good order. The market is firm and active at our quotations:

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, by the package, ₩ ℔	$ 11	@$ 13
Fowls, by the package, ₩ ℔	9	@ 10
Chickens, by the package, ₩ ℔	10	@ 11
Ducks, by the package, ₩ ℔	10	@ 13
Geese, by the package, ₩ ℔	7	@ 9

GAME.

Venison, saddles, ₩ ℔	$ 10	@$ 11
Venison, carcass, ₩ ℔	7	@ 9
Partridges ₩ pair	67½	@ 75
Prairie Chickens ₩ pair	50	@ 62½
Wild Pigeon ₩ doz	75	@ 87½
Quail ₩ doz	1 75	@ 2 25
Squabs ₩ doz	—	@ 1 50
Plover ₩ doz	1 25	@ 1 50
English Snipe, ₩ dozen	1 25	@ 1 50
Wild Turkey, ₩ ℔	10	@ 12½
Hares, ₩ pair	—	@ 37½
Rabbits, ₩ pair	25	@ 25

EGGS.

The receipts of Eggs during the past week have been much heavier. The high rates at which they have been selling prohibiting them from general use, and the stock is consequently accumulating. The market is dull with downward tendency. Preserved Eggs continue very dull at nominally unchanged prices.

Actual count of Sound Eggs:

State and Jersey, ₩ dozen	—	@ 19
Western, ₩ dozen	—	@ 18
State Preserved, ₩ dozen	15	@ 16
Western Preserved, ₩ dozen	14	@ 15

BEANS AND PEAS.

The market for beans and peas continues fairly active, with prices firm and unchanged.

No charge for package.

Marrows, ₩ bushel of 62 ℔s	$2 75	@$2 85
Kidneys, ₩ bushel of 62 ℔s	2 75	@ 2 85
Mediums, ₩ bushel of 62 ℔s	2 50	@ 2 60
Mixed lots, ₩ bushel of 62 ℔s	2 25	@ 2 62
Peas, Canada, ₩ bushel	1 05	@ 1 10
Peas, Black Eyed State, ₩ bushel	1 05	@ 1 10

POTATOES.

The market for potatoes is dull and the tendency is to lower prices. We quote:

Dykemans, ₩ bbl	$1 50	@$1 75
Mercers, ₩ bbl—good to choice	2 00	@ 2 50
Peach-blows, ₩ bbl—good to choice	1 50	@ 1 75
Buckeyes, ₩ bbl—good to choice	1 50	@ 1 62½
Junes, ₩ bbl—good to choice	1 38	@ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bbl—good to choice	3 00	@ 3 50
Western Reds, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 38
Neva Scotia, ₩ bushel	—	@ 50

FRUIT.

Apples are in abundant supply, and the market is dull and depressed. Grapes are unsalable, and we drop quotations. Cranberries are in fair demand at quotations.

APPLES, &c.

Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl	$1 62	@ $2 38
Baldwins, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl	1 62	@ 2 38
Twenty Ounce Apples, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Pound Sweets, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Greenings, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Mixed Lots Western, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 1 88
Common Apples, ₩ bbl	0 75	@ 1 00
Cranberries, (Eastern,) ₩ bbl	10 00	@ 11 00
Cranberries, (Western,) ₩ bbl	6 00	@ 8 00

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Apples are in active demand, and all good lots command ready sale, at our outside quotations. Other varieties of dried fruits continue in fair request, at unchanged prices.

Apples, New, Ohio and State, ₩ ℔	5½	@ 6
Apples, Old, Ohio and State, ₩ ℔	3½	@ 4½
Plums, new, ₩ ℔	11	@13
Cherries, new, pitted, ₩ ℔	19	@20
Raspberries, new, black, ₩ ℔	17	@19
Blackberries, new, ₩ ℔	10	@12
Peaches, State, new, ₩ ℔	16	@18
Peaches, unpeeled	7	@ 9
Peaches, Western peeled	14	@16

SUNDRIES.

Hickory Nuts, ₩ bushel	$1 00	@$1 50
Chesnuts, ₩ bushel	5 00	@ 5 50
Black Walnuts, ₩ bushel	50	@ 75
Onions, White, ₩ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions, Yellow, ₩ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions, Bunch, ₩ 100	4 00	@ 4 50
Squashes, ₩ bbl	2 25	@ 2 38
Turnips, Rutabaga, ₩ bbl	1 00	@ —
Barley Malt, prime, ₩ bushel	1 60	@ 1 65
Barley Malt, fair to good, ₩ bushel	1 50	@ 1 55
Beeswax, pure Yellow, ₩ ℔	40	@ 41
Broom Corn, in bales, ₩ ℔	7	@ 8
Ginseng, Western, ₩ ℔	58	@ 63
Cider, new, ₩ gallon	7	@ 10
Honey, White Clover, glass caps, ₩ ℔	18	@ 20
Honey, White Clover, wood boxes, ₩ ℔	12	@ 14
Honey, Buckwheat, wood and glass, ₩ ℔	10	@ 16
Vinegar, Cider, ₩ gallon	10	@ 12½
Dressed Hogs, heavy corn-fed, ₩ ℔	6	@ 6½
Dressed Hogs, light corn-fed, ₩ ℔	6	@ 6½
Feathers, live Geese, ₩ ℔	42	@ 45
Maple Sugar, New Crop, ₩ ℔	10	@ 11

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans. Steamer Bio Bio .... Jan. 31.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A CHASING AND MULLING MILL WANTED.—Any person having one to dispose of, may apply to JAMES SHEPPARD, No. 214 Pearl-st., or address Box No. 2,972 Post-office.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

COTTON SEED.—20,000 POUNDS UPLAND and Sea Island cotton seed just received. For sale in lots to suit by SHEPPARD & SEWARD, 214 Pearl-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CHIMNEY CORNER—FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT—SOMEBODY ELSE.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. NUTT, &c., at all hours—CHARLES THE SECOND, afternoon and evening.

PALACE GARDEN—GUESSING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EAST LYNNE.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We shall undoubtedly soon hear of the third attack upon the rebel defences at Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT's troops were at last accounts rapidly moving down the Mississippi from Memphis, and rendezvousing at Milliken's Bend. Gen. McCLERNAND's forces and Admiral PORTER's Squadron were at Young's Point, only twenty miles above Vicksburgh. Late rebel news indicates that a desperate defence will be made both at Vicksburgh and at Port Hudson, with the view of keeping open communication with Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

It is reported in Washington that Major-Gen. BURNSIDE will very soon take the field, an important command having already been arranged for him. Gen. SUMNER has received leave of absence for several days to visit his family in the interior of this State.

By dispatch from Washington it will be seen that Gov. ANDREW has been authorized by the Government to raise detached companies of volunteer heavy artillery, and such corps of infantry as he may deem expedient, for three years, unless sooner discharged; and is further authorized to include in the corps so enlisted persons of African descent, but to have them organized into separate corps.

Our latest advices from Key West, to the 22d inst., informs us positively of the arrival of the rebel steamer *Oreto*, at Havana. She was allowed to proceed up the harbor without detention. The name of the vessel destroyed by her, in the Gulf, is not yet known. The frigate *San Jacinto*, and the gunboats *Oneida*, *Huntsville* and *Penguin* have gone to Havana to watch the motions of the *Oreto*. A Key West correspondent, of an evening paper, states that the fact was established that the steamer which sunk the *Hatteras*, off Galveston, was the *Oreto*, but this is probably a mistake, as the *Oreto*, with upward of a thousand bales of cotton on board for Havana, would hardly go round by way of Galveston.

The Government has ordered the arrest of the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, A. D. BOILEAU, and he was conveyed to Washington on Tuesday night. The editor was also arrested, but subsequently released.

The boats on the Ohio River, in the vicinity of Wheeling, Va., have been seized by Government, and ordered to report to Gen. COX, at Marietta. It is understood that these boats are to be employed in removing the troops from the Kanawha Valley.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to establish a system of postal money orders was reported back from the Post-office Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, offered a preamble and resolution embodying a statement of the conduct of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, on Tuesday, and declaring him expelled from the Senate. It was laid over under the rule. Mr. WALL, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Military Committee to inquire into the case of "Zarvona, the French Lady," confined in Fort Lafayette, and said to be insane. The President was called upon for all orders issued by the Secretaries of War and the Treasury, regarding a prohibition of the exportation of arms, etc., from the United States to Mexico, and relative to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army. A bill for the encouragement of enlistments, &c., was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Military Committee. The Invalid Pension bill was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was debated, but not disposed of. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a motion was made by Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, to refer Mr. STEVENS' bill, authorizing the employment of soldiers of African descent, to the Military Committee. A long debate ensued, the friends of the bill desiring action upon it at once. Motions to lay it on the table were defeated. The House finally refused to refer the subject to the Military Committee, and ordered the main question on its passage. The Opposition then commenced fillibustering, with a determination to prevent a vote—the time being filled up with trivial motions, on which yea and nay votes were taken. The House was still in session at midnight.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced appropriating the proceeds of the State tax for the support of common schools. The bill appropriating the remainder of the canal revenue was passed. The joint resolution introduced on Tuesday, to go into joint ballot for a United States Senator on Tuesday next, was adopted.

In the Assembly, the Speaker announced his appointments of under officers. A number of bills were introduced—among them one to establish and regulate the prices between New-York and Staten Island. The resolution to go into joint ballot on Tuesday next for a United States Senator was passed, 62 to 56, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Democrats to fight off the "previous question."

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting of prominent clergymen of this City and Brooklyn was held at Clinton Hall yesterday afternoon, with a view to aid in extending the operations of the Christian Commission. Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS occupied the Chair, and Rev. J. COTTON SMITH was Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. W. E. DODGE, Rev. Mr. REED, of Philadelphia, Mr. G. S. GRIFFITH, of Baltimore, and Mr. RUSSELL S. COOK, after which a series of resolutions were offered by Rev. Messrs. WILLIAMS, HITCHCOCK, HUTTON, SMITH, HOLDICH and TAYLOR, strongly indorsing the cause.

Gen. BLUNT and Gen. VAN ANTWERP, of the Army of the Frontier, arrived in St. Louis on Thursday night, Jan. 22. Gen. BLUNT is in admirable condition, and is ready for another campaign.

Brig.-Gen. J. P. WHITE, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, has recently been exchanged, and is now ordered to the command of the Eastern District of Kentucky.

The New-Orleans *Delta* states, upon what it considers thoroughly reliable authority, that there were only five of the crew of the *Harriet Lane* killed and six wounded at the time of her capture in Galveston harbor.

The fleet of twenty-six steamers which left Nashville several days since, under the convoy of two gunboats, arrived at Evansville, Ind., on Jan. 26. One of them alone received any serious injury from the guerrillas, and she will be easily repaired.

The Stock Market was down on the Railway speculation from 2 to 5 ℔ cent. Gold left off 153 ℔ cent.—Exchange, 169 ℔ cent.

Cotton and Flour were in active demand, yesterday, and were decidedly firmer. Wheat and Corn were in less request, and buyers had any existing advantage. Pork, Lard, Bacon, Butter and Cheese were freely purchased. Beef was quiet. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Heavy sales of Rice, Spices and Whisky were reported at higher prices. The freight market was very quiet.

Prospects of the War—Foreign Intervention.

The peril of foreign intervention is one which has overhung the nation from the very beginning of the war. If we can trust the assurances of the State Department, and the indications of current events, this peril seems for the present to be overpast. The French Emperor's attempt to secure a joint mediation with England and Russia in our domestic dispute, proved a failure. How complete that failure was,—how definite was the refusal with which it was met, and how permanent may be the temper which prompted it, we have yet to learn. But we are warranted by the official advices which have thus far reached the public, in believing that the attitude of our Government and of the country toward any foreign Power that may attempt intervention in our affairs, is one of distinct and unequivocal hostility. The whole world has been given to understand that this is precisely *the* one thing which our people will not for an instant tolerate,—and that if any foreign nation attempts in any way, singly or in concert with others, to control by dictation, by force or by unsought advice, the future fate of this Republic, that nation will be instantly met by the peremptory and, if needful, the armed resistance of the loyal people of the United States, without distinction of party.

Foreign nations, we have been given to believe, understand this position, and acquiesce in it. The Emperor NAPOLEON understands it, and so far as the official language of his Government goes, he assents to it. As our correspondents at Paris and Washington have repeatedly assured us, he has protested over and over again that he has no purpose of renewing his offer of mediation, and that it never involved or implied any sentiment of hostility toward the Government of the United States. Does the French Minister at Washington understand this declaration and act upon it in the sense which its language implies? *Or is he engaged*, either on his own responsibility, or under secret instructions from the Emperor, in *building up a party here in favor of European intervention in our affairs?*

Some ten or fifteen days since, the *Tribune* published a Washington dispatch, announcing that a crazy adventurer named JEWETT had been holding interviews with the French Minister, for the purpose of promoting the intervention of France in our affairs; and the statement obtained a color of credibility because it contained an extract from a dispatch of M. MERCIER, which was first made public through that extraordinary medium. If the averments of JEWETT are at all to be credited, he has succeeded in enlisting much more important personages than himself in this attempted intrigue. The *Tribune* has avowed itself in favor of foreign mediation; and that circumstance perhaps gives color to the further statement that Mr. GREELEY, its Editor, has *entered into personal negotiations* with M. MERCIER for the promotion of the same end. Unless we have been misinformed, (and we are open to correction on this point,) Mr. GREELEY has held personal interviews with the French Minister, *and has written him letters*, assuring him that the people are tired of the war, that they desire peace above all things, and that they are ready to welcome the intervention of the French Emperor, or of any disinterested European Power, for the adjustment of the controversy between the Government and the Rebel States. We have furthermore been told that he has tolerated, if not opened, a correspondence on this subject with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, with a view to coöperation in some plan, and in mediation as the most feasible plan, of putting an end to the present war.

So far as the man JEWETT is concerned, this is a matter of very little consequence. We regard him, on this subject, as simply a lunatic, and as utterly irresponsible for his acts. He certainly is not likely to carry any great weight in matters of this kind, because he has no position, either personal or political, to back his efforts. But with Mr. GREELEY the case is different. He has great ability, and an established political position. He is the Editor of a very influential journal, and the head of a powerful political party. On many most important topics, he has proved himself to be practically the leader of the National Administration. What he says, therefore, on such a subject as this, is a matter of the utmost importance. A foreign Minister, knowing little of the springs of public action but what he sees on the surface, may very well be excused for giving to the representations of such a man as Mr. GREELEY on such a subject as this the greatest possible weight. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that M. MERCIER already feels warranted in saying that the *people* do not indorse the inveterate and uncompromising hostility of the Government to foreign intervention,—that a very strong party at heart favors it, and will pronounce for it whenever the proper time shall come.

What may result from these intrigues time alone can show. Mr. GREELEY ought to understand that they are not only hostile to the interest and welfare of the country, but in direct violation of the law of the land. We know but one medium of communication with foreign Powers on public topics, and that is the Government: and Congress has made it a *crime* in any individual to hold intercourse with any foreign Minister on such subjects. But what right has M. MERCIER to enter into intrigues of this kind, with private citizens—leaders of political parties—to promote a policy which the Government has utterly and repeatedly rejected? And why does President LINCOLN or Mr. SEWARD tolerate for an instant such a violation of the proprieties of his position, and such a flagrant outrage on our national rights, on the part of the French Minister? If the public report of his conduct in this matter is true, the Emperor should be requested to recall him at once.

We are aware that Mr. GREELEY has come to some very distinct and very extraordinary conclusions in regard to the pending contest against Rebellion. He believes that it should be ended by Spring, with victory on our part, if we can achieve it, and by conceding the independence of the Confederacy if we cannot. We differ from him *toto cœlo* on this subject. We believe that with proper vigor at Washington, with proper skill and resolution on the part of our commanders, and with proper coöperation on the part of their subordinates, we *can* conquer the rebel armies before the first of May. But whether we do or not, *the war must go on until the Rebellion is conquered.* There is no alternative. If every dollar in the Treasury were spent to-morrow,—if every man in the armies should be discharged to-morrow,—if the "Peace Democrats" were to come into power to-morrow, the war would still go on. We might have armistices, attempts at peace, possibly treaties and agreements: and they might bring about a temporary truce. But they could do nothing more. *This war is to be fought through.* The same necessity rests upon us which has controlled the action and guided the policy of every other nation compelled to buffet with civil war and struggle for its existence. *We must fight till we conquer, or are conquered.* There is no half-way house, and there can be no half-way work about it. And he knows little of the spirit and temper of our people, who dreams for a moment that they will shrink from the sacrifices and sufferings which the war involves. They may groan under them:—for party purposes or for personal ends they may struggle against them. But when the issue comes they will meet it. They will never surrender,—they will never sell or betray their national birthright, and above all they will never consent, under any circumstances, that any foreign Power shall dictate the destiny or decide the fate of this Republic. If Mr. GREELEY or Mr. JEWETT, or M. MERCIER has any doubt upon this point, let them test the temper of the people by consummating the intrigue in which they are said to be engaged.

The Proposed Expulsion of Senator Saulsbury.

If the United States Senate has any genuine self-respect, it will vindicate it by the summary expulsion of Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware. A more outrageous indignity was never committed upon a deliberative body than was his conduct on Tuesday when called to order. In styling the President of the United States by name an "imbecile," he not only put himself on a level with the lowest pot-house blackguard, but committed a gross breach of the rules. The Vice-President did nothing less than absolute duty in calling him to order. The Delaware Senator contumaciously and contemptuously refused to heed that call. The Vice-President, under the rules, had no alternative then but to order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody. In drawing his revolver—a weapon which no man worthy of respect ever carries into a legislative body—upon the officer, Mr. SAULSBURY defied the authority of the Senate; and all of his subsequent behavior, both in word and act, was to the highest degree "in contempt." It is hard to conceive how any man accustomed to gentlemanly associations could so play the bully anywhere. That a Senator of the United States should do it in the Senate of the United States is a thing till now altogether unheard of. We look in vain for something in palliation. Nothing of a personal character had been previously uttered to irritate and provoke. The debate had been perfectly cool and orderly. The Senator himself had held the floor for a considerable time before he launched out into his vulgarity. As there was no prior provocation, so there was no subsequent apology—not a word that denoted regret. Even after he had had twenty-four hours to reflect upon his conduct, his only language was that of contemptuous defiance. "I have no favor to ask," comprised all that he had to say on the subject.

We say then, that if the Senate refrains from expelling this man from the seat he has disgraced, it will itself forfeit all title to respect. True, such action is painful. Every generous impulse revolts from putting such an indelible stigma upon one with whom we have long had friendly intercourse. But such private feelings have nothing to do with the discharge of a solemn public duty. It is no personal consideration that is involved here, but the dignity of the Senate; and with it the power of the Government itself. There is everywhere prevalent a spirit of contempt for rightful authority. The temper that incited and still sustains the rebellion is daily becoming more rife. Now we see it exhibited in the disobedience of high military officers to their superiors; now in the pressure of mobs upon State Legislatures; and now in the spurning of all control, and trampling upon all rules, and unrestrained violence and defiance among the very highest class of our law-makers. Disorganization and anarchy are inevitable, unless this growing license is arrested. There is nothing under heaven that can save us, except the firmest fidelity in maintaining lawful authority wherever assailed. It is encouraging to see many tokens of such a disposition. The military tribunals and the President are manifesting it; and our own State Assembly has just given a signal proof that it, too, cherishes the same solemn purpose. Now that the United States Senate is called upon by this extraordinary conduct of one of its number to commit itself to the same stern line of duty, let it not falter. Any dereliction here, on its part, would be a peculiar injury—a public injury proportionate to its preëminence as a public body.

Capt. Ericsson on the Monitors.

There is no more important question, both in its bearings upon permanent national defence and upon the quelling of the present rebellion, than that of the seagoing qualities of Capt. ERICSSON's new style of iron-clads—the Monitors. The first of the Monitors foundered in a storm, while the next two that went to sea, the *Passaic* and *Montauk*, rode out a gale which a dispatch from the Navy Department described as "one of the most terrific lately known off Hatteras;" but which Capt. WORDEN, the Commander of the *Montauk*, is stated, by our South Carolina correspondent, to have described as at no time heavier than what sailors call a "double-reefed topsail breeze." The first real test case was with the *Weehawken*, commanded by Capt. RODGERS, which left this harbor on the 18th inst., and concerning the voyage of which Capt. ERICSSON has sent us a letter which we publish this morning.

When off Chincoteague Shoals, (Virginia,) on the night of the 20th, the *Weehawken* encountered a very severe gale, accompanied by a very heavy sea, which was rendered confused and dangerous by the proximity of the land. The waves, which were measured by Capt. RODGERS, after the sea had somewhat abated, were found to be twenty-three feet high, and in the midst of the storm he thinks they certainly attained a height of *thirty feet*. During the heaviest of the gale, the Commander stood upon the turret, watching the admirable behavior of the vessel, as she rose and fell to the waves; and his conclusion was that, *if leaks were prevented*, (and this point he mentions in both his letters from which extracts are given,) no hurricane could injure her. This matter of leakage it was, as will be remembered, which caused the foundering of the first Monitor.

We think with Capt. ERICSSON that this case and these opinions of Capt. RODGERS effectually contradict all adverse statements founded on mere speculation. The Monitors which have gone to sea thus far—leaving out of sight the easily remedied danger of leakage—have more than come up to professional and public expectation in regard to their seagoing capacities; and the case of the *Weehawken* certainly disproves the opinion attributed to Capt. WORDEN, that the "overhang" of the upper vessel is an *insuperable* obstacle to safety in a heavy sea, and that Monitors are only fit for harbor defence and smooth water navigation.

With reference to the speed of the Monitors, Capt. ERICSSON cannot yet offer any practical demonstration of a high rate; but he is firmly of the belief that the intended nine knots an hour will be attained when the boilers are in proper working order and the engineers have acquired necessary experience. The facts he gives would seem to warrant the opinion.

There is nothing which would more rejoice the whole country than the complete success of the Monitors, and the demonstration that they possess every quality which their distinguished inventor claims for them. In nearly every particular, they have stood the test well. The scientific problems involved are all rapidly reaching a favorable solution. The only thing an impatient public now desires is that they speedily bring the country some great practical result.

MEXICO—SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.—We give space, this morning, to some most interesting and important documents received by the last mail from Mexico. They embrace the speech of the President of the Mexican Republic at the close of the regular session of Congress, with the spirited and patriotic reply of the President of that body, and the address of President JUAREZ to the soldiers at Puebla, who participated in the victory over the French of the 5th of May, in presenting to them the medals which, by order of Congress, have been struck in commemoration of that event. We also publish a circular addressed to a Governor in the interior, from which we infer that in addition to all the other ills which have afflicted the French army in Mexico, is now added that of desertion.

But this need give no uneasiness to the benevolent spirit of the Emperor—who wishes so well to all mankind—as we find that in his circular the authorities are requested to aid these deserters in procuring some honest employment, and it is added that the General-in-Chief expects the authorities "will be kind to them, and treat them well." If, therefore, a majority of the French soldiers now in Mexico should elect to stay there, having a higher opinion than the Emperor, their master, of the republican institutions they find there, it cannot be presumed that the Emperor, who simply desires the welfare of all, will make the slightest objection, but, on the contrary, he will doubtless be pleased to add in this manner to the worthy laboring population of Mexico, and by a means which will at the same time, in so efficacious a manner, relieve him from expenses which, as regards this Mexican business, are becoming really quite alarming.

The news at hand from Acapulco, also, shows that the heavy expenses of bombarding Mexican ports in that distant ocean are not remunerative; for it appears that the bombarding fleet, after killing sixteen Mexicans, was obliged to retire, somewhat damaged, in search of some smaller and less defensible point, where it might, by "determined valor," more successfully pursue its "mission of civilization."

Seriously, however, the spectacle presented by the regular and calm deliberations of the national representation of Mexico, in the face of a powerful foreign invasion following close upon the suffering and disorder of a long period of civil war, and the heroic resolution, the unity and the patriotism evinced by the Mexican people, must extort the respect and the praise of every nation yet preserving a love for liberty and constitutional Government.

Such a people may be defeated in many battles, but the trials they experience will only cement their love for the institutions they have adopted, and increase their devotion in their defence.

Discipline Among Army Officers.

One of the worst features in our army of late has been the habit of certain high officers of publicly criticising the military ability, the military plans, and the movements or projected movements of their Commanding General. The letter we published from Washington, on Tuesday, mentioned, as the primary cause of the failure of BURNSIDE's late advance, the insubordination of some of his Generals, who went about denouncing the movement before it had been begun, while it was in progress, and after it had been abandoned, in presence of their subordinates, and of all who chose to listen. Of course, it is impossible that any Commander or any operation should prove successful under such circumstances. Any disparaging remark of an officer concerning his Chief will nearly always be known even to every private soldier within an hour after its utterance, and repetition of such remarks must either destroy the soldier's respect for their utterer, or his confidence in the leader to whom they are applied; and in either case it will produce demoralization. Even a poor General, with a bad plan, often achieves a brilliant success if he is heartily sustained by his subordinates; but genius itself cannot rear an edifice that may not tumble in confusion if the workmen are unfaithful to the designs, and receive orders only to criticise or evade them.

A recently published book on "Modern War" gives a little speech made to his officers by Gen. BUGEAUD on assuming command in Algiers after several defeats of the French army, which might not be entirely out of place if addressed to some of our high officers. BUGEAUD created the greatest consternation on assuming command by ordering that all the artillery attached to the French army in Algiers be sent back to France, as he meant to adopt a new style of tactics, in which artillery should play no part. He forestalled criticism even upon such a radical and offensive measure as this, by convoking the officers, explaining the reasons of the step, and sharply warning them thus:

> "MESSIEURS: Though I have made six years' war in Spain, which resembles in many respects Algiers, I am inexperienced in African warfare, and will thus need your counsels. I shall be thankful for your advice and ideas, though, as I have alone to bear the responsibility, I cannot promise you to follow them. Remember that in thus speaking to you, *I cannot mean you to criticise my conduct out of my presence, and before the troops, whose confidence I hope soon to gain.* Our material means are not very ample, let us therefore endeavor to raise the *morale* of the soldiers. Tell them that hitherto I was never beaten, and that I trust they will not allow me to lose this precious advantage in Africa."

We believe that Gen. HOOKER is a man who will not trifle with this kind of insubordination. Better for the army that one-half his subordinates be summarily dismissed than that they should be allowed to go about the camps breeding disaffection and want of confidence. We trust that the President will not interfere with his legitimate and fundamental rights in this matter.

RETIREMENT OF THURLOW WEED.—We publish in another column Mr. WEED's farewell to the readers of the Albany *Evening Journal*. His retirement from the editorship of that paper is an event in the political history of the State. No man living has held in this country so commanding a political position for so long a time as he. No man has signalized so long a political career by greater sagacity, a more unselfish devotion to the political party whose success he deemed essential to the public good, or by more signal success in the attainment of the objects which he sought to accomplish. The *Evening Journal* has been from the outset an important, but not an indispensable, auxiliary to his efforts. His success has been due to his character: the *Journal* was but one of the instruments with which he worked.

Mr. WEED retires, according to his own avowal, because he "differs widely with his party about the best means of crushing the rebellion." We appreciate fully the nature and extent of that difference: though we can scarcely think that this alone called for his retirement. Of one thing we are very certain: the party will long miss the sagacity, the fruit of unequaled political experience, which has served it so well in times of trouble, quite as perplexing as those which are upon it now.

Mr. WEED states that it is forty-five years since he first became an Editor. This is a long devotion to one of the most arduous and harassing of the professions. But Mr. WEED's service to his country is not yet ended. He has health, mental vigor and a patriotism which only grows the more ardent as the trials and perils of his country increase. Such a man needs no special avocation to make himself useful. His influence will continue to be felt, we trust, for years to come, upon the fortunes of his State and nation.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We see that Gen. HOOKER has appointed Gen. BUTTERFIELD his Chief of Staff. This is a high honor well earned. Gen. B. is one of the very best officers whom the volunteer movement has brought into the service. Though not a graduate of West Point, he has a thorough knowledge of military matters, and has written a text-book on the subject, which is conceded by military men to be the best of its kind accessible. He has taken an active and efficient part in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and has shown everywhere conspicuous personal gallantry and a most admirable handling of his command. He will discharge all the duties of his new and responsible position with ability and success.

THE FAG END OF FACTION.—The so-called Democrats in our State Assembly made a desperate attempt yesterday to defeat the resolution to go into the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday next. As the law is imperative on the point, no resolution was necessary; the Speaker could have announced the election at the time indicated as the only business then in order. But the resolution was adopted, and the resistance offered only served to show at once the recklessness and the powerlessness of the party which made it.

The sensible and loyal Democrats of the Assembly will soon see the absolute necessity of cutting loose from the reckless sympathisers with secession, who are just now usurping the name and the functions of the Democratic Party. The wisdom and discretion which have marked the conduct of the Republicans and Union men from the commencement of the session, are bearing their proper fruits. They have built up a compact party of loyal men and have utterly thwarted the schemes of lawlessness and faction by which it was hoped to throw the State of New-York into the scale of the rebellion. If the Democratic Party hopes ever to secure respectability and power, it must not select its leaders from Mozart Hall or the Pewter Mug.

MORALS OF THE ARMY.—We have often directed attention to the perils to discipline and morals arising from the temptations of the camp. We are glad to perceive that the subject is receiving increased attention, and that prominent Christian gentlemen are bestirring themselves to provide systematic means for the moral and religious improvement of the army and navy. Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, has turned his large mercantile and banking establishment into a sort of moral arsenal, and as the head of the United States Christian Commission, has pushed forward an admirable system for the benefit of the soldiers. A score of like-minded men in this City have now taken the field, and a meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at which a large number of influential clergymen were present. Its proceedings, together with the comprehensive and effective plan of operations which they adopted, will be found in this morning's columns. Without abating a jot of zeal in the noble work of the Sanitary Commission, this more distinctively *Christian* Commission should, and doubtless will, press on with the steady zeal which such work demands, and which the gentlemen composing the organization are wont to manifest in other relations. We cannot doubt the ready and generous support of this community for a Commission that so admirably meets a universally felt necessity.

> The New-York TIMES owes it to its reputation as a *news*paper to overhaul its Washington correspondent. To send, on the strength of mere bar-room gossip, a circumstantial statement of a "great battle" was an offence not only against discretion, but against journalistic morals.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

It is simple justice to acquit our Washington correspondent of all share in this offence. He had nothing to do with the publication of the false reports in question. The blunder was made in the office here, and consisted in trusting the assurances of "well-informed gentlemen" just from Washington. It will not be repeated.

Amusements.

It is an unfortunate fact, that the deserving very seldom get their deserts in this world, and that neither energy nor enterprise are of themselves sufficient to insure success, even in the most laudable undertakings. Singers and players, as well as Generals and sailing vessels, are always at the mercy of the weather, and their best combinations, strategical or otherwise, may be frustrated by unfavorable atmospheric conditions. Two eminent instances in proof of this may be found of late in the frustrated movement of Gen. BURNSIDE across the Rappahannock, and the concert of Mrs. J. E. THOMAS on Tuesday night. In both cases nothing was left undone, on the part of the commanders, that could be done to make triumph a certainty, and only the weather was to blame for the different result. There is this difference between the two examples cited, however, which interferes to destroy a perfect parallel. Mrs. THOMAS' assistants and subordinate officers lent her their best efforts, and neither urged postponement nor really threw obstacles in the way, while ostensibly lending loyal coöperation. Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL sang, and Mr. MILLS played, as well as though the walls of Irving Hall were bursting with an audience, and the fair giver of the concert brought her best voice and talent upon the stage. But what magic summons can bring people out from their warm firesides when rain and snow fill the air and mud carpets streets and crossings? Certainly, there was a fair circle of friends present, but not as many as the merits of the occasion demanded, though it is probable that many seats were paid for in advance which were not filled. May better weather smile upon Mrs. THOMAS in her next endeavor to entertain the public.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. GRAU announces that the box office for the sale of tickets for the forthcoming opera opens this morning at the Academy of Music.

The Proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal Arrested.

THE EDITOR ALSO ARRESTED, BUT RELEASED.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

A. D. BOILEAU, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, was arrested by order of the Government, and taken to Washington last night.

E. W. CARR, editor of the same paper, was arrested, but was subsequently released.

A PROVOST GUARD IN POSSESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 2

The Provost Guard has possession of the *Evening Journal* office.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Mr. ALBERT D. BOILEAU, the proprietor of the *Evening Journal*, of this city, was arrested last night, by the military authorities. The arrest was made upon an order from the War Department, but the charges against Mr. B. are not known. Mr. BOILEAU was taken to Washington. Mr. E. W. CARR, who is connected with the *Journal* establishment, was also arrested, but this morning was discharged by order of Gen. MONTGOMERY. The columns of the *Journal* have recently been filled with articles abusing the Government, and bitterly denouncing the Administration, and it is probable that, to this fact, Mr. BOILEAU owes his sudden and involuntary visit to Washington.

Heavy Rain and Snow-storm at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 28,—3 P. M.

It rained heavily here all last night, and this was followed by a Northeast snow-storm which set in at daybreak this morning. The snow is still falling.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE LEGISLATURE FAIRLY AT WORK.

Adoption of the Resolution to Ballot for a U. S. Senator on Tuesday Next.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863.

The calm that succeeds the storm on the India Seas is not more perfect than that which has succeeded the one that spent its fury against Mr. Callicot and his supporters for the Speakership.

The postponement of so much legislation for three weeks, thereby presumptively endangering not a few favorite bills and projects, was reason enough why no more time should be consumed. The large number of notices given yesterday of bills, ranging over the entire field of possible subjects for legislation, are pertinent indications. It is understood that the Speaker will not announce the committees for several days yet. In thus delaying he takes no more time than has usually been taken by occupants of the chair. While the protracted contest familiarized him somewhat to the composition of the House, it must be confessed that it was not provocative of that reflection which the Speaker will, no doubt, desire to bestow on a subject so important as the standing committees.

The appointments made by the Speaker, and announced this morning, of Assistant-Doorkeepers, Postmasters, &c., twelve in all, are, with one or two exceptions, given to the Democratic party. While this fact is gratifying to the Opposition, it is not objected to by the Union members, who have entire confidence in the fairness and ability of the Speaker.

It is understood that there was an informal conference of Union members at the Delavan House, last evening, on the subject of the Senatorship, when between thirty or forty were present. It was a pleasant, informal exchange of views, and in some sort, so far as those present were concerned, an expression of preferences. To the list of distinguished names given yesterday, who have the honor of being mentioned in connection with the Senatorship, it is proper to add those of Martin Grover, Senator Low, and Reuben E. Fenton. It is perhaps a noticeable feature that the strength of gentlemen is not, in all cases, graduated by the extent to which their names have been familiarized to the public ear in connection with the high position.

So far as the Democrats are concerned, it is quite evident that they have little hope either of preventing the Senatorial election or the election of a Union man. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Dean—not Mr. T. C. Fields—when the resolution providing for going into an election on the 3d prox. was called up by Mr. Depew, undertook to get up a small filibustering expedition against the Senate, on account of the resolutions appointed by that body last week, calling on the Governor for protection from and the punishment of the mob and its abettors. The only point in the case were the appeals taken from the decisions of the Speaker, in which Mr. Dean and Mr. Fields both were unsuccessful. The House sustained the Speaker, and the resolution was adopted.

Speaker Callicot is in an embarrassing position, for manifest reasons. An unusual degree of firmness is incumbent on him. If there exists a disposition to delay business, whether by frivolous motions, or questions raised for the purpose of embarrassing the Speaker, he owes it to himself and to the House to hold a firm hand. The proclivities of certain gentlemen—of one in particular—to drum up, whip in, by calls across the House, à la Mozart and Tammany—and other practices more common at Ward meetings than in legislative bodies, are at least undignified.

It would be well for certain gentlemen to give over when called to order by the Speaker, the habit of snubbing, in both manner and word, the presiding officer. It is unworthy of gentlemen having a seat in the House.

During the skirmish, Mr. Dean took occasion to say that it had been falsely imputed to him that he desired to stave off the Senatorial election on the ground that the law would be inoperative after the 3d. Not only was the imputation false, for he knew, as must every lawyer, that the law and the practice was to the contrary. He repudiated also the imputation that he was in the interest of a particular man—Fernando Wood.

But the most remarkable declaration by Mr. Dean was, that he was "prepared to vote for a conservative Republican for Senator, if by so doing he could prevent the choice of a radical Abolitionist." This he repeated, and his language was applauded by his friends in the gallery, while it is deemed to be approved by those on the floor of the House.

It was understood to be an authorized proclamation in behalf of the Democrats in the Legislature.

The House having passed the requisite resolution preliminary to the election of United States Senator, the hopes of the filibusters and extremists vanish. The vote stood ayes 62, nays 59. The Speaker voted in the affirmative.

Dr. March, of this City, is now engaged in the labor of inspecting the hospitals in and about the City of New-York, having been appointed to that duty by the Surgeon General.

It is not probable that the Legislature will adjourn before Saturday, and then not to take the usual recess if an organization has been effected.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. Folger—A majority report amendatory of the act enforcing the liability of stockholders of banking corporations.

Also, another report enforcing the responsibility of stockholders of banking corporations.

Also, a bill relative to trust funds in the hands of receivers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Pruyn—appropriating the proceeds of the State tax for the support of Common Schools.

By Mr. Murphy—Incorporating the New-York Floating Elevator Company.

By Mr. Bradley—Amendatory of the act relative to hawkers and peddlers.

The bill appropriating the remainder of the Canal revenue was passed.

Mr. Bell's resolution to go into joint ballot for United States Senator was adopted.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, and was engaged all the morning in the consideration of the bill regulating the sale of hay and straw in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Committee rose and reported progress, after which the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The Speaker announced the appointment of John Callahan as Postmaster; G. H. F. Van Vebne as Assistant Postmaster; Thomas M. Riley as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; Richard Curry, Abram J. Myers, Daniel Bostwick, Samuel W. Bowker, Jacob B. Losier and Thomas Daly, as Doorkeepers; Daniel A. Knapp as Janitor, and Benjamin Conger as Keeper of the Chamber.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Freeman—To extend the streets between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets, New-York.

By Mr. Dean—To provide for the more effectual collection of the wages of labor.

By Mr. Korn—To establish and regulate the ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

Immediately that motions and resolutions were announced as in order, several members rose to speak.

Speaker Callicot awarded the floor to Mr. Depew.

Mr. Depew called up the resolution for the Assembly and the Senate to go into a joint ballot on Tuesday next for the election of a United States Senator, and immediately moved the "previous question."

Mr. Dean rose to a question of privilege.

The Speaker ruled him out of order.

The resolution was then read by the Clerk.

Mr. Depew again called the "previous question" on the resolution.

The Speaker ruled that a "question of privilege" was not in order pending a call for the "previous question."

Mr. Dean appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and argued that all "questions of privilege" were debatable. He quoted from Jefferson's Manual in support of his position.

Mr. Fields raised the "point of order" that Mr. Depew had called the "previous question" on the resolution before it was before the House, and that Mr. Dean then rose to a "question of privilege," which was, therefore, raised before the call for the "previous question" on the resolution was properly before the House.

Mr. Depew said that he had called the "previous question" a second time after the reading of the resolution by the Clerk.

Mr. Dean again rose to a "question of privilege."

The Speaker decided that the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. Paulding read the law, which provides that the nomination of an United States Senator shall take place on the 3d of February. He held that the resolution was in conflict with the law.

The Speaker ruled that debate was out of order.

Mr. Johnson wished to read the rule for the information of the Speaker.

The Speaker ruled Mr. Johnson out of order.

Mr. Johnson said that he merely wished to say that he preferred to agree with Jefferson's decision rather than with that of the Speaker.

After an animated struggle, during which the Democrats contested each ground, and were ruled out of order in attempts to debate the question.

The Speaker here ordered the "previous question."

The resolution was adopted by yeas 62, nays 56.

All the Republicans present, with Speaker Callicot, voted in the affirmative.

All the Democrats present voted in the negative.

Absent or paired off: Messrs. Bookstaver, Cutler, Darcy, Duryea, Hughes, Tallman and McKeon, Democrats, and Messrs. Wiggins, Post and Taggart, Republicans. Adjourned.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Resignation of Gen. Burnside, and His Journey to Washington—Speculations as to the Future.

Washington, 11 o'clock, Monday Evening, Jan. 26, 1863.

Your correspondent came from the seat of war this evening on the special boat conveying Gens. Burnside and Sumner. It became known early this morning in the encampment, comprising "Headquarters," that Gens. Burnside, Sumner and Franklin had all three been relieved of their commands. The news occasioned the most profound sensation, and rapidly spread to the surrounding commands. By 11 o'clock it was generally known through the army. The effect in most cases was so stunning as to elicit no reply, or one of greatest wonder and surprise. Too little time was afforded me, before leaving, for gauging the sentiment of the soldiers on this last move of the Washington authorities.

As soon as it became known that the General had been relieved of his command, and was on the eve of departure, officers of rank began to assemble at headquarters to bid him farewell, those of the Artillery Reserves appearing in a body. Gen. Burnside cordially shook hands with each one of them. Instead of a formal, ostentatious leave-taking of his army, he issued the simple, patriotic address to his troops, which has been forwarded you by telegraph. At 11½ a few ambulance wagons drove up in front of headquarters, received the General and his Staff—who quietly entered and took their seats—and were driven away to the dépôt, about one mile and a half distant. Gen. Sumner reached the station at the same time. A large number of soldiers and civilians were collected to witness their departure. At 2 o'clock the train started. Passing Stoneman's Switch, Gen. Hooker's headquarters, no demonstration whatever had been prepared in honor of the departing Chief. A solitary Sergeant alone was present to present arms to his late Commander. Gens. Burnside and Sumner occupied seats together on a trunk and spent the half hour employed in running to Aquia Creek Landing, in pleasant conversation. On leaving the cars three cheers were given by the assembled multitude for Gen. Burnside. Owing to some delay the special boat chartered for the occasion, *Carrie Martin*, was not ready for leaving until quarter of four. At that hour we steamed away from the wharf amid the waving of handkerchiefs and cheering of officers and men. Gen. Burnside was animated, full of life and spirits during the entire trip, his rotund countenance exhibiting no marks of depression or gloom. Gen. Sumner, though evidently careworn, was also very cheerful. We reached the wharf at the foot of Seventh street at 7½ o'clock, where carriages were in attendance to convey the party to Willard's Hotel, where they are tarrying for the night.

The removal of Gen. Burnside took place at his own request. He demanded that certain conditions should be complied with on the part of the Government, among others that he should be permitted to choose his own Generals—those whose entire full coöperation could be relied upon. His demands not being acceded to, he felt that victory could not crown his efforts, and accordingly asked to be relieved. In doing so he exhibits more clearly than ever that exalted patriotism and freedom from all personal ambition which have marked his career from the beginning. He leaves the Army of the Potomac, not because he does not believe that success will crown its efforts, but from the hope that another leader may accomplish what the Washington authorities have not permitted him to do. Said he to me this afternoon, "Gen. Hooker is a good General, and the army is a good one, and *they can win a victory almost any day they choose.*" He firmly believes that the Army of the Potomac, as it now is, can, if properly wielded, administer a most crushing defeat to the rebels, who now lie intrenched on the heights of Fredericksburgh, drive them pell mell to Richmond and capture that wicked city. With all the disadvantages under which he labored, there is not a shadow of doubt but that Gen. Burnside would have achieved a glorious victory last week had the elements been propitious. This I state on the authority of him who, next to Gen. Burnside, ranks as the most able and scientific General in the field. The same opinion is generally shared by all the officers.

Gen. Sumner, I learn from his own lips, is relieved at his own request, declining to serve under Gen. Hooker. It is to be hoped that this veteran warrior, who has grown gray in his country's service, and whose only ambition is to die with his armor on, will not long be kept from the field. It was rumored, some time since, that he would be transferred to a Western Department.

The reason for Gen. Franklin's removal has not yet transpired, though he is generally supposed to have been peremptorily relieved for intriguing against the Commander-in-Chief. I cannot speak as to the truth of this. Gen. Couch succeeds Gen. Sumner, and Gen. Smith Gen. Franklin.

Gen. Hooker comes into command with the *prestige* of hard-fought battles on the Peninsula and in Maryland. He is preëminently a fighting man, and will immediately move to victory or defeat. A few days since he declared that he would take the contract for "bagging the whole rebel army opposite—infantry, cavalry and artillery." The opportunity is now afforded him for performing this feat. May his actions prove that his words were not as vain talk.

J.

THE RECENT CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

THE OFFICIAL ORDER.

The following is the official order in regard to the recent changes in the Army of the Potomac:

Headquarters of the Army, War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1863.

General Orders, No. 20.—I. The President of the United States has directed:

First—That Major-Gen. A. E. Burnside, at his own request, be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Second—That Major-Gen. E. V. Sumner, at his own request, be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Third—That Major-Gen. W. B. Franklin be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Fourth—That Major-Gen. J. Hooker be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

The officers relieved as above will report, in person, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adjt.-General.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. FRANKLIN.

The following is the farewell address of Gen. Franklin upon leaving his division:

Headquarters, Left Grand Division, Jan. 26.

To the Officers and Men of the Left Grand Division:

In obedience to the order of the highest authority, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the Left Grand Division. He does so with sincere regret. His connection with the command has been ever pleasant. The prompt obedience and cheerful coöperation you have at all times rendered, your patient endurance upon the march, your steady bravery upon the field, the manly determination with which you have encountered and overcome the dangers and hardships of several trying campaigns, command his admiration and gratitude. All of you are endeared to him by gallant conduct and loyal service, and most of you by the memories of many battle fields and the proud recollection that from none of them have you been driven back. By these common memories he exhorts you to prove true and fight gallantly in the future, as you have ever fought in the past, for the great cause in which you are engaged, believing that for yourselves you will win imperishable fame, for your country final and enduring victory.

In severing a connection which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General Volunteers.

THE GALVESTON AFFAIR.

Official Statement of the Capture of the Hatteras by the Alabama.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The Navy Department has received official information of the capture and sinking of the United States steamer *Hatteras* by the *Alabama* or "290." The substance is contained in the following statement of L. H. Partridge, Acting Master on board the United States steamer *Hatteras*, off Galveston:

At about 3 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 11, when a vessel hove in sight southeast, we were signaled from the *Brooklyn* to give chase. As she came in sight, she appeared to be endeavoring to escape. Just after dark, we were able to discover that she was bark-rigged, and set a top-gallant sail. After dark we gained on her fast, and when we got up found her lying-to under steam. We had been at quarters about twenty minutes. As we came up, Capt. Blake hailed and asked what ship it was. The answer was: "Her British Majesty's ship *Spitfire*." Capt. Blake said: "I will send a boat aboard." The boat being lowered away, I was ordered to take charge and board. Before we went one-half the ship's length from the side the stranger opened fire. It was returned by the *Hatteras*, and both started ahead, under a full head of steam, exchanging broadsides as fast as they could load and fire for about twenty minutes with big guns, and then with musketry from both vessels. All the time I had been trying to board my vessel; but could not come up. After the musketry ceased, I discovered that the *Hatteras* was stopped, and blowing off steam, with the enemy alongside, for the purpose of boarding. I heard the enemy cheering, and knew the *Hatteras* had been captured. I thought it no use to give myself up as a prisoner, and rowed back to the fleet, under cover of darkness, in the hopes of giving information of the affair. The *Brooklyn* went out this morning, and found the *Hatteras* sunk.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the Oreto at Havana—United States Vessels Watching her Movements.

Key West, Fla., Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863—10 A. M.

By the arrival of the steam-tug *Reaney* this morning, from Havana, we learn that the rebel steamer *Oreto*, or *Florida*, Capt. Maffit, arrived at that place from Mobile, on Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, and was allowed to enter and proceed up the harbor at once to an anchorage. None of our cruisers were there. The *Oreto* overhauled a schooner the day previous to her arrival, and after plundering her of all that was desirable, fired and burned her. It is understood that upon her escape from Mobile, she was chased by the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, and would have been chased by the *Oneida* but for some misunderstanding of the signal. The *Oreto* passed out when not only these two ships, but the *Susquehanna* also, were there present blockading. It would seem that so far as there is any luck or chance in these matters, it is all on the side of the rebels; and now, without greater vigilance, there will be another of the piratical fraternity preying on our commerce indefinitely.

The steamer *Oneida* arrived here on the evening of the 20th, and having coaled and made ready, she, with the *San Jacinto*, will leave this morning to look after the *Oreto*.

F.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Rebels Mystified and Disheartened—President Lincoln to be Memorialized to Remove Gov. Stanly.

Newbern, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Newspapers received here from the interior indicate that the rebels are greatly exercised about the concentration of the military and naval forces in this Department, and much mystified as to its objects. The testimony of refugees recently arrived within our lines is, that notwithstanding their plucky demonstrations, and their determination to fight desperately, the rebels are nearly disheartened, and frequently confess their inability to hold out much longer without foreign intervention.

Recent experiments at Washington, N. C., with a submarine torpedo, invented by Chief Engineer Lay, United States Navy, attached to the gunboat *Louisiana*, proved entirely successful, and demonstrated the great value of the invention, which is simple and cheap of construction, and certain to explode under water after any length of time.

The President is to be memorialized for the removal of Gov. Stanly and for the abolition of the office, which is regarded here as worse than as useless. It not only produces no good results, but is made the warrant for the exercise of "arbitrary power," totally incompatible with Republican liberty and the rights of citizens.

Newbern, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 22.

Gov. Stanly will soon leave this Department.

It is admitted by all that his mission here has proved a failure.

His course has made the office so odious with the army, navy and Union citizens, that no one can acceptably hold it hereafter.

Gen. Foster says that a Military Governor is no longer a military necessity in his Department.

Movements of Gen. McClellan.

Springfield, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Gen. McClellan was enthusiastically received at the dépôt by an immense concourse of citizens, to whom he was introduced by the Mayor in a brief speech. The General bowed to the crowd, but made no remarks.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Gen. McClellan arrived in Boston to-night. A large crowd gathered at the dépôt to see him. It is understood he will decline any public reception, but accept the private hospitalities of several of our wealthy citizens.

Many of the leading mercantile houses of the city have agreed to close their stores at 12 o'clock noon, upon a day to be hereafter fixed, for the purpose of giving Gen. McClellan a public reception.

News from Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The steamer *Illinois*, laden with soldiers, left here yesterday, and when off Cape Henry, one of the soldiers fell overboard; a boat was immediately sent out for him, but he was not secured.

The *Rhode Island* arrived here this forenoon, from the Southern blockading fleet.

Bark *Henry Lee*, from Palermo, was picked up today, and towed into Hampton Roads. She was found twenty-five miles off Cape Henry, having lost her foremast. She was laden with fruit, and bound to New-York.

The *Vanderbilt* is now at anchor in the Roads, and has been here several days, taking in coal. The *Weehawken* is at Newport's News.

Shoe Dealers and Clerks.—A meeting is to be held, this evening, at Turners' Hall, in Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at 9 o'clock, to take into consideration the early closing movement.

THE MONITORS AT SEA.

A Letter from Capt. Ericsson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The several paragraphs which have recently appeared on the alleged unfitness of the Monitors for sea service, have produced great discouragement in the minds of loyal people. So numerous are the inquiries called forth by those paragraphs, that it would be impossible for me to answer the same. You will, therefore, much oblige me by admitting the following explanation into your columns:

The inference drawn from the fact that the Navy Department employs steam-tugs to accompany and assist the Monitors is quite erroneous; the object being simply to guard against accidents. The Secretary of the Navy would incur a heavy responsibility if, at this crisis, he omitted to adopt every precaution within his power, to place the few iron-clads at his disposal at the points where they are needed.

In refutation of the unfavorable opinions expressed in regard to the sea-going qualities of the Monitors I need only present the following statements of the Commander of the *Weehawken*, the only officer who has thoroughly tested the new system in heavy weather:

Extract from a letter of Capt. Rodgers addressed to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

"On Tuesday night, when off Chincoteague Shoals, we had a very severe gale from east-northeast with a very heavy sea, made confused and dangerous by the proximity of the land. The waves I measured after the storm abated, I found them 23 feet high. They were certainly 7 feet higher in the midst of the storm.

During the heaviest of the gale I stood upon the turret and admired the behavior of the vessel. She rose and fell to the waves, and I concluded then that the Monitor form had great sea-going qualities. If leaks were prevented no hurricane could injure her. I presume in two days we shall be ready for any service, as we need no repairs and only some little fittings."

The following extract is from a letter of Capt. Rodgers, addressed to Wm. L. Hodge, Esq.:

"The gale was very severe, but my vessel behaved admirably. During the highest of the storm I stood on her turret, and watched her movements with great interest. They gave the impression of great safety; whilst water can be kept out, she is as safe as a raft or a cake of ice. Whilst I watched the motion of the vessel in the hardest of the storm, I saw nothing to improve. I believed I could have corrected any wrong tendency by shifting or throwing overboard *weight*, but I gave up that idea as unnecessary. The sea had great force and hold upon the hull, so as to impede our way very much, but she had no drift and goes where she looks."

The opinion thus expressed by Capt. Rodgers, based on close observation at sea, effectually contradicts all adverse statements on the subject founded on mere speculation.

With reference to the speed of the Monitors, I emphatically deny the correctness of the statement that the intended nine knots an hour cannot be attained. Not one of the contractors, all experienced steamboat builders, objected, when signing the contract with the Navy Department, to warrant the rate alluded to. Nor could any well-informed engineer hesitate, since the power of the engines is quite large compared with the size of the hull and immersed midship section, the lines being, moreover, as favorable as those of fast sailing vessels. The overhang, fore and aft, present but little resistance, owing to their shear. I need only remind the public that Harrison Loring, of Boston, is one of the contractors who warranted the nine knots, to show that sufficient power had been provided. The fact is, that both engines and boilers are somewhat above the usual measure to do the work intended. Steam engineers need only be told that while the hull of the vessel is is under 38 feet beam, with 10½ feet draught, the cylinders are 40 inches in diameter, and that the boilers contain six large furnaces, and present nearly 4,000 square feet of heating surface. The full rate will unquestionably be attained when the boilers are in proper working order, and the engineers have acquired necessary experience. Capt. Rodgers having demonstrated what Monitors are as sea craft, the public will soon see the impregnable fleet traversing the coast in all weathers, unattended by steam-tugs.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. ERICSSON.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are recommended to consumptive patients, for allaying the uncomfortable irritation or tickling of the throat, difficulty of breathing, and hacking cough. They will relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A sure remedy
FOR
CHILLS AND FEVER.
AYER'S AGUE CURE
Never fails.

Billiard Players Look at This.—Price only 25 cents. "The Illustrated Hand-Book of Billiards," by Phelan and Berger. Contains over one hundred pages of the most valuable illustrated and descriptive matter ever presented. Mailed free on receipt of price. Address PHELAN & COLLENDER, No. 67 Crosby-st., N. Y.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment, in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Evening Class in Electro-Psychology.—AT Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Room No. 1, second story. Full instruction will be given as to the mode of performing experiments, and its application to the cure of disease. No experiments until to-morrow evening.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

Carstens.—In Hilton Head, S. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862, Nicholas W. Carstens, son of Mathew and Sarah Carstens, aged 20 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 70 Horatio-st. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Cole.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, Francis B. Cole, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Mansion House, Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

Carpenter.—In Foxboro, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 25, of diphtheria, Julia A. Carpenter, aged 11 years.

Cleland.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, Gilbert Cleland, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., without further notice.

Davenport.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at his residence, Newberry Davenport, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave New-Haven Dépôt, 27th-st., at 12¼ o'clock, for New-Rochelle.

Ebbets.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Mr. Daniel Ebbets, son of the late John B. Ebbets, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Marion-st., on Friday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock.

Green.—In Camden, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 26, William G. Green, son of Martha and the late William H. Green, of this City, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. E. Green, No. 72 West 19th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

Kurst.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, after a short illness, John Kurst, aged 54 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Allen-st.

Pill.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, John H. Pill, of membraneous croup, only son of Henry H. and Eliza Pill, aged 4 years, 6 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Willington, No. 81 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock.

Robinson.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27, at his residence, Rev. Dr. Edward Robinson, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Smith.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Washington Smith, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 193 West 14th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Smith.—In Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, after a lingering illness, of typhoid fever, Benjamin Bosworth Smith, youngest child of Right Rev. B. B. and Harriet L. Smith, in the 16th year of his age.

Young.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, Charles Seely, only son of William Young, aged 4 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 214 York-st., Jersey City.

Whitlock.—In Alexandria, on Sunday, Jan. 26, Corp. Frederick Whitlock, of the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, son of the late Sidney B. Whitlock, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 47.—Jan. 28, 1863.

62, 9, 13, 10, 72, 29, 25, 74, 36, 75, 58, 24.

Kentucky, Class 48.—Jan. 28, 1863.

5, 51, 37, 25, 62, 55, 35, 8, 68, 15, 19, 75, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

PILES—ITCHING PILES—

Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Skin, by the use of

ROSSMAN'S CURE.

Itching Piles are generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing Itching, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.

ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.,
Proprietors.

Sold by all druggists.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Formerly P. F. Smith, late Smith & Brouwer,
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EXCLUSIVELY,
No. 36 WARREN-STREET,

Call the attention of the trade to their very large stock of LOW PRICED, medium, and fine goods, manufactured mostly from Silks which were ordered and PAID FOR before the present panic in Gold and Exchange, and POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

FAIR WARNING.

In consequence of the immense advance in the price of material and labor, we are compelled to raise the price of JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINES to $12, to take effect on 1st February. All orders sent to us before that date, will be filled at $10. Our UNION WRINGER will remain for the present at old price, $8. These two articles are in use everywhere, and meet with universal approval. A week's washing may be done in two hours without soaking, rubbing or boiling. Call and see them in operation.

J. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—In reply to many inquiries, we here say that we never sell *County* rights of our patent. Our price for a first-class State is $5,000.

READ WHAT JOHN C. MOORE, Esq., of Norwich, Conn., says of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Norwich, March 31, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., of Boston.

Gentlemen: Three years ago, after much suffering from the effects of typhoid-pneumonia, and having received very partial benefit from many other prescriptions, Dr. Frederick Brown, of your city, presented me with a quantity of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I used with great benefit, and continue to do now when occasion requires. I deem it an invaluable medicine, in so far as it has suited, and does suit, the peculiar requirements presented by my own case; and readily agree to the wish of your agent in thus stating my opinion after experience,

JOHN C. MOORE.

CHILBLAINS, CHILBLAINS,
WHO HAS THEM?

Chilblains, cold and frost-bitten feet, for to cure which use the Galvano Electro Metalic Insoles; they keep the feet warm in the coldest weather. Price $1; per mail, $1 25. Sold by druggists and shoe dealers generally. METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway. Send for circular.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

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MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
NEW STYLES,

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No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

For sale by

GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON SMITH.—AT a meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held at their Headquarters on Wednesday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the All-wise Providence of God, WASHINGTON SMITH, for several years a member of this Committee, and identified with the interests of this City for upward of a quarter of a century, holding various positions of public trust, has been recently removed from among us by death; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the death of Washington Smith, the members of the Republican Central Committee have lost an old associate and true friend; the advocates of sound Republican principles and policy, a true and faithful champion; the City of New-York, a citizen of large benevolence and public spirit; and the State and Nation, an unconditional patriot, contributing freely to sustain the Government in its present trials in the suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies for them in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes, and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Evening Post*, and that this Committee attend the funeral in a body.

W. A. DARLING, President.

Albert M. Palmer, John J. Shaw, } Secretaries.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade.

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W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PRESENT RELATIONS
BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN
AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BETWEEN
Charles G. Loring,
of Boston, and
Edwin W. Field, Solicitor,
of Lincoln's Inn, London.
1 vol., 8vo. Paper. Price 50 cents.

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BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.

VERNER'S PRIDE. BY MRS. HENRY WOOD, author of "Earl's Heirs," "East Lynne," "Channings," "The Mystery," "The Castle's Heirs," "The Runaway Match," "A Life's Secret," &c., is published this day, and for sale by all booksellers, complete in two large octavo volumes of four hundred pages, price Fifty cents a volume, in paper cover, or One Dollar and Twenty-five cents in cloth.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT CONSTITUTES mental and physical adaptation in marriage, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents Tables free at the principal Newspaper Dépôts, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the Author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD are hereby notified that a SPECIAL COMMITTEE from the CENTRAL COMMITTEE will be at the WESTCHESTER HOUSE, (corner Bowery and Broome-st.,) on THURSDAY EVENING next, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a new Ward Association. All interested are invited to attend.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
SPENCER KIRBY,
DANIEL L. PETTEE,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY,
Special Committee.

AT A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by John D. Ottiwell, Esq., and seconded by James Kelly, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republican Association of the Eighteenth Ward has learned, with deep regret, of the decease of Washington Smith, Esq., whom to know was to love and honor; and whereas,

A Divine Providence, in its wisdom, has seen fit to take from us a man in the full vigor of his intellect, and in the midst of his usefulness; and while we bow in humble submission to His behests, we deeply deplore the loss of our friend, and sincerely condole with his family and immediate friends in their irreparable loss;

Resolved, That we will join his friends in the Eighteenth Ward, and in this City, in paying the last tribute of respect by attending his funeral.

Resolved, That the resolution be entered at length in the minutes, published in the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Evening Post*, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

WILLIAM LAIMBEER, President.

Wm. Drummond, Secretary.

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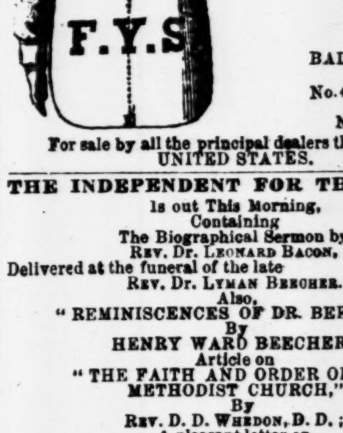
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.



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THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK
Is out This Morning,
Containing
The Biographical Sermon by
Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon,
Delivered at the funeral of the late
Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher.
Also,
"REMINISCENCES OF DR. BEECHER,"
By
HENRY WARD BEECHER;
Article on
"THE FAITH AND ORDER OF THE
METHODIST CHURCH,"
By
Rev. D. D. Whedon, D. D.;
A pleasant letter on
"ART IN ALBANY,"
By
Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon;
A review of the
"RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION,"
By
Horace Greeley;
A Beautiful Story for Children,
"LITTLE ARTHUR AND HIS BIRD,"
By
Mrs. Mary H. C. Booth,
of Switzerland;

The Commercial Department contains a valuable article, which all down-town men should read, on "THE PERPLEXITIES OF IMPORTERS."

THE INDEPENDENT contains every week an Editorial Page, which, to say the least, nobody complains of as being behind the times; also, a carefully digested History of the War and of Congress; a comprehensive summary of Religious Intelligence, including all Denominations; a Commercial and Financial Department, to which special attention is given; a page of Family Reading, attractive to both Young and Old; together with a great variety of miscellaneous reading from well-known and able pens.

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No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Union will be held at TAMMANY HALL, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of adopting the REVISED SCALE OF PRICES, and to consider the propriety of calling a MASS MEETING OF PRINTERS on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

I. D. BOYCE, Vice-President.

Richard S. Hill, Recording Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman wants a place as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; would assist with washing; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, meats, game and pastry of all kinds; also, a good baker of bread and breakfast breads; understands all kinds of made dishes; can give the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family; has the best of references; is an excellent baker, and is willing to make herself useful. Call for two days, at No. 163 East 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who has lived in the best of families in this City; understands boneing and larding, soups, jellies and baking; will assist in washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO VERY respectable Protestant girls desire situations, one as cook, and the other as waitress; both understand their business thoroughly, and refer to their last employer, with whom they have lived three years. Apply at BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; one who perfectly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., first floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Now disengaged, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, some very superior servants, whose references are to families of the highest distinction, and will be found thoroughly competent for their duties. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., late of No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl, as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 354 7th-av., second fancy store from the corner.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN young woman wants a place as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would assist with the care of children; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do the plain sewing and mending of a genteel family; makes crotchet work and embroidery neatly; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or do general housework; good recommendations. Call for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, will go out by the day or week; can refer to ladies where she has worked; is willing to be useful. Call or send to No. 222 East 21st-st., corner 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family in the City; understands the care of a baby; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 28th-st., Room No. 7.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and understands pastry; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 240 West 36th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD cook with City references; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-class cook and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERman woman wants a situation as nurse, to take charge of one or two children and to do plain sewing; no objection to do chamberwork in a small private family; good reference given. Apply at No. 92 6th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A, Room No. 16, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 240 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation in a first-class private family as waitress; understands her work in every respect; has had experience; lived eight years in one place and over two years in her last place, from whence she can give unexceptionable reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman as waitress or chambermaid, and to take care of children; none but a private family need apply; best of references. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store, near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent girl, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or thorough laundress; does up linens in style; would go in the country in a gentleman's family; does mangling; would act as housemaid and fine washer; wages $8. Call for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; understands French fluting; best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing; understands clear-starching and French fluting; willing to go out by the day or week; refers to some of the best families in the city. Apply at No. 98 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room, Mrs. MONAHAN. Also as cook on the same terms.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—AN ENgagement wanted as head gardener and farmer by a reliable and practical man, long time foreman in first-class places; his wife will attend to the dairy and get up dinners if needed; references first-class. Address INVERNESS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a married man, with a small family, as gardener; is a good vegetable and flower gardener; is capable of taking charge of hot or cold graperies, and has had long experience in England; wife is a first-rate laundress; good reference. Address C. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; flower, fruit and vegetable garden, green-house and grapery, &c., address G. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a married man; no family; his wife is a first-rate cook or dairywoman; can give the best of references; or would take the management of a small farm. Call on or address F. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds; practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable grower; new places laid out in order; with good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* office, for one week.

AS FRENCH GARDENER.—A FRENCHman, who understands gardening in all its branches, and who can take full charge of a hotbed and green-house, wishes a situation in that capacity; speaks English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address M. A., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a native of London, Eng., a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Letters addressed to W. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, who has three years' reference from his last place. Address C. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER wanted in a private family, by a young man of the best testimonials of character for honesty, industry and capacity. Call for or address BENJAMIN, care of John Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park Row.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION at ruling and polishing pianos, coffins, chairs, billiard-tables, &c. Address, for two days, No. 12 Pearl-st.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A law office by a young man 19 years of age; has had some experience, and can produce good reference. Address M. L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, THOROughly competent for the leading position in a first-class establishment manufacturing ladies' and children's garments of all kinds, in Cincinnati. The applicant must understand cutting and fitting perfectly, after the best styles. Practical acquaintance with the Grover & Baker machines desirable, as none others will be used. Wages good and situation permanent. Apply to Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, TO assist in a private family, where there is already older help; must be willing and obliging, and a good plain sewer; or a good nurse and seamstress; none but those well recommended need apply. Call, between the hours of 11 and 12, at No. 101 Lexington-av.

A HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A NEAT, tidy German girl, with good references, to do the work of a small family of grown persons; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply between 10 and 12, at No. 24 Boorman-place.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as nurse and seamstress, a good-tempered and intelligent Protestant woman, to take care of two little girls; City recommendations required. Apply on Wednesday, from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 27 West 48th-st.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,797 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl, about 15 years of age, wanted, to take care of children. Apply, this day, between 10 and 3, at No. 1½ Allen-st., near Division.

SEVERAL GOOD COMPOSITORS WANTED by SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st. Also, two stout American boys about 16 years old.

WANTED—A BRASS MOLDER, ONE WHO IS used to every and core castings, can apply at No. 643 Water-st.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $9,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, AND CHOICE WORKS OF ART, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

TO-MORROW (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 152 21st.-st., near 8th-av. The house is replete with every elegrance, in furniture and rich decorations. Paintings, cutlery, vases, and ornaments, in parlors, dining room, chambers &c. No reserve, and no postponement. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CITY-MADE AND PORTLAND SLEIGHS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, an elegant assortment of thirty double and single sleighs, trimmed and untrimmed, all warranted the best make and material. These sleighs are offered in full confidence that there are no better in the City.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock, at store, No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of first-class City made furniture, for parlors, chambers, libraries and dining rooms. To be sold for account of whom it may concern. Particulars at sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE WHISKY, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, 2,300 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the Navy rations.

PROVISIONS—92,850 lbs. bread, 1,024 lbs. rice, 3,641 gallons beans, 2,700 lbs. flour, 34 bbls. flour; also, a quantity of beef, coffee, tea, butter, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.—1,100 woolen blankets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and duck trowsers, flannel over and under shirts and drawers, seamless coats and caps, calf and kip shoes, and a quantity of flannel, satinet and canvas duck.

SMALL STORES.—Tobacco, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, ribbons, knives, combs, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty boxes, barrels, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF 127 VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being on 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 102d and 103d sts., between 3d and 5th avs.; also, on 8th-av. and McComb's Dam Road, 152d and 153d sts., near the to-be terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad; also, on 12th-av. and 88th-st., being near the North River, and having a fine view of the same, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or the whole can be paid, as the purchaser may desire. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on FRIDAY, Jan 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 123 2d.av., the whole of the nearly new genteel household furniture of said residence, including Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, parlor suites, in crimson; oil-paintings, elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, lace and other curtains, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, prime hair mattresses, feather pillows, comfortables, oak sideboard, extension table and suites, china, glass, oilcloths, kitchen requisites, plated tea set, knives, forks &c. The furniture is in excellent order, having been used about one year only. On exhibition on morning of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P.M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 190 West 31st-st., near 8th-av., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, window-shades, cornices, laces, curtains, rockers, easy chairs, painted and enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, spring beds, bolsters and pillows, black walnut marble-top washstands, Brussels rugs, turkey red window-curtains, quartetts; china, glass and kitchen ware, &c.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID MANSION ON MURRAY HILL.—Will be sold by MILLER & KENNELLY, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the finely situated leasehold property, No. 220 Madison-av., southwest corner of 38th-st., 98 feet 9 inches front, on Madison-av., 95 feet on 38th-st., with elegant house and commodious stables. For terms, &c., apply to Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, five second-hand, full-sized billiard tables, some of which are fitted with Phelan's patent cushions; also, balls, cues, &c. Now on view.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-bed, wardrobe, washstands, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bedsteads, carpets, oilcloths, beds, bedding, carpenter's tools, plated-ware, &c.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city.

10,000 axes.
10,000 axe-handles.
10,000 hatchets.
10,080 pick-axe handles.
5,000 spades.
40,000 india rubber blankets.
5,000 drum heads, batter.
5,000 drum heads, snare.
5,000 sets drum snares.
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U S Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—

500,000 pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.
200,000 knit shirts.
500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
200,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.

All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples, which may be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," Knit Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep.-Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 433 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	72,435

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable Feb. 2.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Company for the fifth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1861	$219,722 20	
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1862	815,521 44	
Total amount of Premiums		$1,035,243 64
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums,) and Interest received on Investments		$725,386 39
Losses paid during the year	$411,013 61	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Taxes	85,603 64	496,617 25
Net Profits		$228,769 14

In accordance with the provisions of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year, as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS.

Net Profits	$228,769 14	
Reserve for estimate claims unadjudicated and bad debts	87,164 00	—$141,605 14
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of Fifteen per cent. return, on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1863	33,990 05	—$107,615 09
Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being 8 1-6 per cent. on cash capital		40,833 33
Total		$66,781 76
Of this residue Thirty per cent. will be paid cash to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent. on cash capital		20,000 00
		$46,781 76
There will also be a scrip dividend, payable on and after June 1, 1863, of 2 per cent. on the cash capital, making the total dividend for the year, paid to stockholders, equal to fourteen and one-sixth per cent. Payable, in cash on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of security notes, being 1½ per cent. on amount of such notes		651 81
		$46,129 95
Payable, in scrip, on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on earned premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $575,153 40)—8 per cent		46,012 27
Undivided balance		$117 68

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

United States and New-York City Stocks		$162,300 00
Loans on demand, on Gold	$129,000 00	
Cash in Banks	71,661 43	
Interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on Investments, and Cash with Agents	25,396 50	—226,057 93
Reinsurance and Salvage Claims and Unpaid Premiums		45,574 74
Bills Receivable		677,289 36
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry Claims due the Company, &c		24,318 72
Total amount of Assets		$1,135,540 75

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
} Committee

JANUARY 27, 1863.

On and after 1st February, 1863, dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD ROWE, of C. Dord & Co.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
GEORGE MILN.
ABEL DENISON, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE.
WM. H. HALSEY, of Harbecks & Halsey.
THOS. BARRON.
ROLAND G. MITCHELL, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. MORRIS.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Brace, Bishop & Co.
ALBERT E. KENT, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President N. Western R. R. Co., Chicago.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee
WILLIAM YOUNG, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
ANDREW J. RICH, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of Galwey, Cassado & Teller,
JOS. MORRISON.
WM. H. POPHAM, of Popham & Haxtun.
DAVID OGDEN.
B. C. MORRIS, JR., of Caldwell & Morris.
EZRA NYE.
HENRY J. CAMMANN, of Wilson & Cammann.
THOMAS LORD.
LAWRENCE MYERS, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
CHAS. A. LORD.
ROBERT BOWNE, of Bowne & Co.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, of Satterlee & Co.
JOHN D. BATES, JR., of Bates & Co., Boston.
JEWITT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
MOSES MERICK, of Oswego.
DAVID J. ELY, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Transfer Books are now open.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE Capital Stock of the "Globe Fire Insurance Company," of this City, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 2, at the office of the Company, corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts., under the Ocean Bank.

An installment of ten (10) per cent. is payable at the time of subscribing.

D. R. MARTIN,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,
LEONARD KIRBY,
} Commissioners.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK—A BANKing Association, Auburn, N. Y.—has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 28 to February 2d, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due on the first day of February next, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862		1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$6,275,855 92

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,094,012 17	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$616,693 14	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years	$14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash	10,278,560
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863	$4,215,170

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cornel's Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray,
R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
G. W. Burnham,
Fred. Chauncey,
James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., COR. OF CEDAR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its charter.

Outstanding premiums Jan. 1, 1862		$207,166 97
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:		
On marine risks	$438,836 15	
On fire risks	42,498 42	—481,334 57
Total		$688,501 54
Earned premiums on risks, marked off from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862		449,975 50
Losses paid during the year:		
On marine risks	$124,819 98	
On fire risks	12,100 35	—$136,920 33
Return premiums and expenses		112,724 88

The Company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$138,490 34
United States, City Banks and other Stocks, Bonds, &c	513,355 00
Loans on Stocks, &c	398,264 37
Bonds and mortgages, interest on do., and on other loans, salvages, re-insurance claims &c	206,435 23
Real estate	70,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	298,838 02
Total	$1,625,382 96
Balance remaining with the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862	$156,473 96

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of Six per Cent. be declared and paid on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in February next. Also,

Resolved, That a dividend of Forty-one per Cent. be declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, (free of Government tax,) for which certificates will be issued on and after the 8th day of April next. And further

Resolved, That after reserving one million of dollars of profits, the entire amount of scrip issued by the Company prior to the year 1856, and fifty per cent. of the issue of that year will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the third Tuesday of February next, the certificates to be surrendered and canceled to the extent paid.

By order of the Board.

FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN FALCONER,
MOSES TAYLOR,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN P. NESMITH,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
E. J. ANDERSON,
JOHN C. HITCHCOCK,
S. D. BABCOCK,
PETER V. KING,
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON,
H. L. ROUTH,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
H. H. MUNSELL,
ANDREW V. STOUT,
EDWARD WILLETS,
JAYME RIERA,
SUMNER R. STONE,
R. R. GRAVES,
JAMES W. ELWELL,
SIDNEY GREENE,
JOHN M. STOREY,
J. B. DICKINSON,
J. SELIGMAN,
AUG. B. THEIROTT,
DAVID B. TURNER,
W. A. KETELTAS,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
WM. BELL.

F. S. LATHROP, President.
JNO. S. TAPPAN, Vice-President.
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 6 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY, IN ANticipation, the coupons of the Second Mortgage Preferred Bonds, (Class D,) and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of May next, on and after the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, less the interest at 6 per cent. from time of payment to the said 1st of May. By order,

C. BUTLER, Chairman of Executive Com.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the dépôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from 12 to 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK—By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES, OF all denominations, bought by MATSON & ROBINSON, Brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. The highest price paid for specie.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 9, 2d floor.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock, will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., LESS the United States Government tax, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next, to stockholders, registered as such, on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 2d day of February, and remain closed until the 11th day of February.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE CORN EXchange Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank. The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive.

By order,
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 29th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 29th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th instant, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th inst., to the 31st, inclusive.

Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
January 16, 1863.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

DEC. 10, 1862.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 2d day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order. W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assesments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

O21law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.
New-York, Jan 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment, and to all persons indebted to said firm, to call and pay such indebtedness at the office of said firm, at No. 421 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, as said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WESTERBERG, JEFFERSON & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of ALFRED WESTERBERG.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the old style of firm of WESTERBERG, JEFFERSON & CO.

JOHN J. JEFFERSON,
GEORGE MALION.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between WM. S. STANLEY and ROBERT H. JOHNSON is dissolved this day, by mutual consent, Wm. S. Stanley, Jr., retiring from the firm.

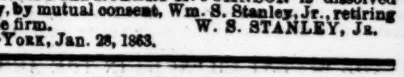
W. S. STANLEY, JR.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

COAL, &C.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PURE RED Ash, (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also English house Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, of the best qualities. All at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the



Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDing to the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, that the undersigned has been appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, etc., for that State, to reside in this City. HERBERT B. TURNER, No. 5 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE SPINGLER HOUSE, UNION-square, New-York, will be opened for the reception of guests on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

E. E. BALCOM, Proprietor.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

FOR SALE—A HAND TOBACCO CUTTING MAchine. Apply at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. POTTER, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal*.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarily valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeeth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Councilmen, will meet on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.

RICHARD O'BRIEN,
JAMES SANDFORD,
THOMAS BRADY,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC high basement house No. 61 7th-av., finished with furnace to third story, Croton water, hot and cold, throughout; gas in every place where light is required, and newly painted and papered. Inquire of D. L. KENNEDY, No. 58 William-st.

20,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,
FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh.

There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, *via* the Mahoning and Alleghany Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.

There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.

There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.

Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.

For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.

HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,
AT HUDSON, N. Y.

A large 3-story brick store, on Warren-st., 120 feet deep, with two large lofts for manufacturing; first floor fitted up in nice style, with shelves and counters suitable for salesroom, &c. The above is one of the best places for manufacturing or business on the North River. For particulars, address GEORGE B. FAIRFIELD, Hudson, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS—COAL MINES FOR SALE.—Very valuable coal mines at La Salle, Illinois, in full working order and doing a profitable business. Having the advantage of a six feet vein, two leading railroads and a canal and navigable river by the works, with the large and growing city of Chicago near, and being in a country destitute of wood, these mines must become among the most profitable in the United States. Samples of both kinds of coal (cannel and bituminous) can be seen at our office. These mines will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE house and stable, known as No. 1 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, corner of Court-st.

The house is about 30 feet wide, 56 feet deep, four stories, high-stoop, brown stone; completely modern in all respects. A first-class stable on an L lot connected with the above, and fronting on Court-st.

This is one of the best houses and most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. Possession can be had at an early day.

Terms easy. This will be sold at a bargain.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE late Mrs. Hannah Appleton, house and lot No. 141 Macdougal-st., southwest corner of 4th-st., 34x86 feet. The house is very substantially built and will be sold low; also the house adjoining. Apply to D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The substantial church edifice, on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts., covering a lot of ground 92 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., containing a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order; lot 24x80. Also, vacant lot on 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN MOUNT VERNON—TWO story and basement house, on corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st.; house is well finished throughout, with necessary out-buildings; lot, 100 by 105 feet; various kinds of fruit and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy; price, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY brown-stone front house in Clermont-av.; three-story brick house in Washington-av.; also, 4 lots in Gates-av., near Franklin-av., all in Brooklyn, near railroad routes, and in first-class neighborhood. Apply to R. H. JOHNSON, No. 195 Pearl-st., up stairs, New-York.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. 376 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLING on north side of 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at a low price. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements: good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad dépôts; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COTtage north side of 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with one or more lots. P. N. SPOFFORD, 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J. Land in large or small lots. Also, garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands, one to twenty acres, on easy terms. Village lots for $10. Mechanics wanted. Send stamp for circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, two-story double cottage, eligibly located on a one-acre plot tastefully laid out, and well stocked with fruits and berries; within three minutes' walk of dépôt. For sale low, and terms easy. Inquire at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

FOR SALE.—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, a two-story cottage in a beautiful village on Long Island. Enquire of C. B. PRIME, No. 9 John-st.

FARMS.

A VALUABLE FARM AND PEACH ORCHARD FOR SALE.—Situated about 25 miles north from Baltimore, within a short distance of a railroad station, and easy of access by rail or water from New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; containing 1,000 acres, 600 under cultivation, well-fenced and highly improved, part of balance of heavy and valuable timber, buildings first-class, and cost over $25,000. The orchards contain 14,000 choice peach trees, a large proportion of which will be in full bearing the coming season; 500 apple trees and several hundred dwarf and standard pear, cherry and other fruit trees, all of the finest varieties. The farm can be rented, and will be guaranteed to pay ten per cent. Full particulars given and map of the tract shown on application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FIVE MILE RIVER, NORWALK, Conn., a farm of 31 acres, with dwelling-house and out buildings in good condition. The property is in the highest state of cultivation, contains a very fine young orchard, is situated within half a mile of the Sound, by which is had communication weekly with the City, and about a mile and a half from railroad dépôt. For terms, inquire of E. SEELY, No. 118 King-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

PIANO MANUFACTORY TO LET.—A building suitable for a piano-forte manufactory or any other light cabinet ware, to let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 476½ Broadway, in the store.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of Store No. 51 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN NEAR junction of Broadway and Myrtle avenue. Rent from $150 to $225, with eight to ten rooms, and two or more lots of ground. If suited may purchase. Address or call on C. TABER, Agriculturist Office No. 41 Park Row New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF years, from May 1, by a small family, without children, an English basement house, not less than twenty feet wide, furnished or unfurnished, on or near 5th-av., not below 14th-st. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. T., Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A HOUSE, WITH TWO TO SIX lots, in Harlem or Brooklyn, or within fifteen miles of New-York, with one to ten acres, for cash; must be sold cheap. Address Box No. 4,269 Post-office.

WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH avs., and between 14th and 23d sts., an office suitable for a physician. Address Box No. 2,267 Post-office.

WANTED—A BASEMENT OR FRONT OFFICE on the first floor, in Cedar or Pine sts., near Nassau. Address H. R., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN.
Capt. GRANGE carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 31
KANGAROO	Saturday	Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Feb. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of first cabin passage $50.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau	$50
Passage money to Havana	70

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-Road.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARETZEK.

Director ... GRAU

ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure in announcing that Signor BRIGNOLI has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will positively appear

NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 2,

On which occasion will be produced Flotow's celebrated opera,

MARTHA.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in her admirable role as LADY HENRIETTE.

Mlle. MORENSI for the first time as NANCY.

BRIGNOLI, LIONEL, SUSINI, PLUNKETT, BARILI, TRISTAN.

Conductor and Musical Director ... Signor Muzio

Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—VESPRES SICILIENNES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6—DON GIOVANNI—immense cast.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7—Closing Matinée.

Box-offices will be open TO-DAY, when seats can be secured for the three nights in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER ... Lessee.

Also, of the Brooklyn Academy of Music and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.

HENRY C. JARRET ... Acting Manager.

The Management, in obedience to the desires of numerous citizens of this City, respectfully announces

A MATINEE! A MATINEE!!
FOR EAST LYNNE,
On SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock,

When the gifted actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Will appear for the
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK AS
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.

THIS MORAL EMOTIONAL PLAY, That has created a GREATER EXCITEMENT IN DRAMATIC CIRCLES, AND DRAWN MORE PEOPLE TO THEATRES Than any play that has been put upon the boards in this age, is one that all should see.

THE CLERGY, THE PRESS, THE PUBLIC,
All indorse it, and give it their
COUNTENANCE AND SUPPORT.
SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
EAST LYNNE.

With the following cast:

Kate Denin	as	Barbara Hare
Mrs. G. C. Germon	as	Corney Carlyle
Mrs. Le Brun	as	Wilson
Miss Sophy Gimber	as	Joice Hallijohn
Miss C. Crampton	as	Mrs. Hare
Miss Foster	as	Susanna
Miss Le Brun	as	Lucy
LUCILLE WESTERN	as	LADY ISABEL MADAME VINE
Mr. L. P. Barrett	as	Sir Francis Levison
Mr. C. Barron	as	Archibald Carlyle
Mr. J. B. Studly	as	Earl Mt. Severn
Mr. T. E. Morris	as	Justice Hare
Mr. Harvey Russell	as	Mr. Dill
Mr. J. Ferris	as	Richard Hare
Mr. G. E. Andrews	as	Captain Thorne
Mr. Wm. Barron	as	Meredith
Mr. T. Browne	as	Herbert
Mr. James Clifton	as	Officer
Little Le Brun	as	William

Box office will open at the Academy of Music on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. Tickets and reserved places can also be obtained at the Music stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibel & Sailsbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Tickets, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER ... Lessee

(Also of Grover's theatre, Washington, D. C.)

Henry C. Jarrett ... Acting Manager

T. E. Morris ... Stage Manager

CONTINUED SUCCESS
of
EAST LYNNE,
AND DECIDED TRIUMPH
of the
YOUNG AMERICAN ACTRESS,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will to-night, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, appear in
TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.
THE PLAY BEING CAST AS SUBJOINED:

Lady Isabel, Madame Vine,		Miss LUCILLE WESTERN.
Miss Kate Denin	as	Barbara Hare.
Mrs. G. C. Germon	as	Corney Carlyle.
Miss Emily Barnett	as	Wilson.
Miss Sophy Gimber	as	Joyce Hallijohn.
Charlotte Crampton	as	Mrs. Hare.
Jenny de Lacy	as	Susanna.
Mary Bullock	as	William.
Little Miss Parker	as	Lucy.
	and	
Charles Barron	as	Archibald Carlyle.
L. P. Barrett	as	Sir Francis Levison.
John B. Studley	as	Earl Mt. Severn.
T. E. Morris	as	Justice Hare.
Harry Russell	as	Mr. Dill.
John Ferris	as	Richard Hare.
George E. Andrews	as	Capt. Thorne.
Wm. Barron	as	Tom Herbert.
J. Fenno	as	Meredith.

PRICES:

Dress Circle, Parquet and Balcony	50 cents.
No extra charge for reserved seats.	
Family Circle	25 cents.

The Box Office of the Brooklyn Academy of Music will be opened every day, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., for the sale of reserved seats.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Owing to the fact that speculators have been purchasing reserved seats, the Management, desirous of shielding the public from imposition, have concluded to sell

RESERVED SEATS AT 50 CENTS.

Parties will contribute to their own comfort by securing their seats during the day.

Doors open at 6½ P. M. Curtain to rise at 7½ P. M.

LUCILLE WESTERN
will appear in New-York in
EAST LYNNE,
AT THE MATINEE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The original panoramas of the Mississippi, the War, and Sea of Gallilee, every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

JAMES YOUNG,
SEXTON OF THE SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH,
Corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.,
(And Undertaker,)

Having visited the battle-field of Antietam, and obtained information of the locality of the graves of 3,000 and upward of the Union soldiers who fell at South Mountain and Antietam, offers his services to those wishing to obtain the remains of their friends, at reasonable rates. Address or call at No. 1,173 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company, No. 104 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our friend, Washington Smith, who, since the organization of this Company has filled the office of Vice-President of this Board, and

Whereas, It is most fitting that this Board should place upon record its appreciation of the worth and integrity of our late associate; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late Vice-President we have lost one of our ablest and best advisers, and the members of the Board individually a friend, whose place it will be difficult to fill.

Resolved, That this Board do respectfully tender to the bereaved family of the deceased, their most sincere sympathy with them in their affliction.

Resolved, That the members of the Board and officers of the Company will attend the funeral of our late Vice-President TO-MORROW (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION—To be held at Hamburg, Germany, under the auspices of the GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, in July, 1863. The attention of agriculturists, the inventors and manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, growers of stock, packers of provisions, manufacturers of flour, &c., is called to this Exhibition, which will probably exceed in interest any Agricultural Exhibition ever yet held. Representatives from all the principal Agricultural Societies in the United States and Canadas are expected to be present.

All applications for entries must be made on or before the 15th day of April next, to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Programmes of the Exhibition and a list of the premiums, and all other information, can be had by applying as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.

SECOND WEEK
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
AN
UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH,
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS
In her wonderful personation of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY

by the elite of the city, who testify each evening their appreciation of this most powerful creation.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 29,

will be performed the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled,

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,

Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for Miss BATEMAN.

She will be supported as previously by
MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR., and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in the play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN.

ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

Musical Conductor ... Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS
By MONS. PHILIPPE AND MR. S. WALLIS.

THE CAST will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden	Miss BATEMAN
Nathan, an apostate Jew	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer	Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorrens, the Village Magistrate	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest	Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber	Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth	Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Groschen	Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man	Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman	Mrs. H. P. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8, over before 11 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,)
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,

The standard Comedy by Morton, author of "Speed the Plough," "Cure for the Heartache," &c., entitled

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,

with the following highly attractive distribution:

Rostrum	Mr. Lester Wallack
April	Mr. Mark Smith
Nicholas Rue	Mr. Charles Fisher
Undermine	Mr. George Holland
Plethora	Mr. Young
Egerton	Mr. Norton
Greville	Mr. Reynolds
Butler	Mr. Parkes
Valet	Mr. Pope
Coachman	Mr. Turner
Rose Sydney	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Greville	Miss Fanny Morant
Sally Downright	Mrs. John Sefton
Cook	Miss Carman

FRIDAY, (eighth time,) the great romantic play,
PAULINE.
SATURDAY, (by desire,) the
LADY OF LYONS.
MONDAY, Feb. 2, will be repeated, sixth time,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

In consequence of the crowded state of the house on Tuesday night last.

TUESDAY, (twelfth time,) the popular comic drama of CENTRAL PARK.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

To be repeated—MONEY, BOSOM FRIENDS, ROAD TO RUIN, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS, A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND, THE IRISH HEIRESS and LOVE AND MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN.

The brilliant and beautiful
CUBAS,
For the last time, in the Grand Military Drama of
THE FRENCH SPY,
Introducing her
BEAUTIFUL DANCES, COMBATS, &c.
The popular character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,

For the LAST WEEK in his charming personation of PETER PROBITY, in the drama of

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

THURSDAY EVENING the performance will commence with the domestic drama of

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

Peter Probity	Mr. C. W. Couldock
Grace	Miss Couldock

To conclude with the
FRENCH SPY,
Introducing
CUBAS IN THREE CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF C. W. COULDOCK.
In rehearsal, the drama of the WIZARD SKIFF.
CUBAS AS ALEXIS THE PIRATE BOY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863,
First time of
MERCADET LE FAISEUR.
Comedie in three acts, by H. De Balzac.

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,
No. 600 Broadway,

L. B. Lent ... Manager

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of

LIVING WILD ANIMALS

in America. The premises occupied by the Menagerie having been materially enlarged, in future

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY

will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., when the

WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
ANTONY and CLEOPATRA,

who actually stand upon their heads, dance, play upon musical instruments, and execute feats of an equally extraordinary character will be introduced, together with highly-trained PONIES, MONKEYS and MULES.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. All kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES, VALENTINES.

NEW STYLES,
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ANY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Valentine companies supplied on the most reasonable terms.

SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKAGE No. 1,
Price 50 cents.
SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKAGE No. 2,
Price One Dollar.

The above Packages will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$5,600 UNITED STATES TWO-YEARS SIX PER CENT. LOAN: A 556 to 559, four bonds, $1,000 each; B 554, one bond, $1,000; A 1,306 to 1,311, six bonds, $100 each. Payable to the order of the subscriber, not indorsed. $500 United States Loan of 1881, 6 per cent., with Coupons No. 4,144. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for their delivery to him.

HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 6 West 18th-st.

LOST.—IN THE 4TH-AV. CARS, AN OLD WALLET containing several United States bills, (greenbacks,) and some bank bills, and an assayer's receipt for some old silver, and his report of the same. Also a statement of sale of some specie. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at EARLE & CO., No. 97 Front-st.

STOLEN.—THE PERSON WHO TOOK FROM the Post-office, on Saturday last, a letter addressed to Dr. MACGOWAN is requested to send the same to No. 518 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large and very pleasant second story front room to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 16 East 42d-st.; best references given and required.

WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH good board, in a respectable private family. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address, with terms, E. M., Box No. 3,175 Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DRY GOODS CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this Association will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 7½ P. M. All fancy goods clerks are respectfully invited to attend and join the Association. Per order,

B. E. OSGOOD, Secretary.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Miss LAURA KEENE

Doors open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.

Fourth week of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
In compliance with the numerous
APPLICATIONS AT THE BOX OFFICE

to witness this distinguished artiste in her favorite characters of

ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, and MINNIE,
which have won for her a
WORLD-WIDE RENOWN,

she has consented to appear in them for two nights only.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT;
Or, THE
WOMAN AND ARTISTE.

ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, the great Actress of 1690, (her original character,) ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD

and the comedietta of

SOMEBODY ELSE.

MINNIE ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD

With the songs, "I'll be no submissive wife" and "There's a path by the river."

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD;
On which occasion she will appear as
GERTRUDE,
In the musical comedietta entitled the
LOAN OF A LOVER,
And as MARTON,
In Planche's elegant comedy of the
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

Will be produced immediately a new and extensively augmented version (by Charles M. Walcot) of Planche's famous Fairy Extravaganza,

THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,
By the addition to and alteration of which
MRS. JOHN WOOD

Will have a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece, all the admirable language and situations of which have been scrupulously retained as far as possible, and new characters and incidents introduced solely with the view of giving extended scope to the inimitable talent to be displayed by

MRS. WOOD IN THE PRINCIPAL ROLE.

New music has been arranged expressly by Mr. J. G. Maeder, new and gorgeous scenery, machinery, dresses and properties prepared at great cost.

Also, a new and original overture, composed and arranged by THOMAS BAKER.

Miss Keene takes great pleasure in announcing that she has effected an engagement with the compiler of the piece,

Mr. C. WALCOT, Sen.,

who will appear as the King. And, to complete the attraction, has also made arrangements with the Arab Giant,

Mr. GOSHAN,

who will perform a speaking character.

Seats secured ten days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 30,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
On which occasion she will appear as
GERTRUDE,
in the musical comedietta of
LOAN OF A LOVER,
And as MARTON,
in Blanche's elegant comedy, entitled the
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
BOX BOOKS NOW OPEN.

PALACE GARDEN,
OR, ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1863,
Dr. ADRIEN'S
Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATIONS.

Previous to leaving for Europe. Full particulars in New-York *Herald*.

Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.

Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
THE LOST ARTS,
BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1863. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Astor place; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Crowen's No. 699 Broadway; Evans', No. 448 Broadway, and Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway.

Reserved Seats, (sold only at the Library and Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.,) 50 cents.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.
"OUR FUTURE"
Will be the subject of
A LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS
In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

MASON JONES' ORATIONS.

All communications in relation to Mr. JONES' engagements to deliver ORATIONS, must hereafter be addressed to him at Box No. 1,282 Post-office, New-York.

REV. W. H. MILBURN.—REV. W. H. MILBURN, the eloquent blind preacher, will deliver a lecture—the last in the series—before the N. Y. Young Men's Christian Association, at Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Gillette's,) 23d-st., near 5th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject, *Ambrose, the Churchman, Reputed Author of the Te Deum; Jerome, the Scholar; and Augustine, the Divine.* Tickets 25c., may be had at the door on evening of lecture. Prof. Elder will preside at the organ.

DR. MACGOWAN'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.—THIS AFTERNOON, in Dodworth's Hall, Broadway; THIS EVENING, in Union Hall, Williamsburgh, and on MONDAY EVENING next in the Brooklyn Athenæum.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE, D.D., will deliver the first of a course of lectures for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., entrance on 35th-st. Admission 25 cents.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The third Free Lecture on the Science of Government will be delivered in the large hall of the Union, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 8 P. M. precisely, by E. C. WINES, D. D., LL. D. Subject—*A Historical Review of the Social Compact.*

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—14 teachers.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FOR PUPILS OR TEACHERS.—MRS. PAIGE'S unrivaled and unapproachable method of learning the use of the pianoforte and singing, No. 117 West Houston-st., New-York. A fortune for other teachers. Send for a circular.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

A LADY DESIRES TO PLACE HER SON, aged 9 years, in some good country boarding school, a short distance from this City, where he will receive good care and attention. Address EUGENE, Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate and payable monthly in advance.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AMPLY qualified as to education and experience, wishes to give lessons in the English branches and French, in a school or family, in exchange for board. Failing to secure the above-mentioned position, she would act as visiting governess at a moderate compensation. Reliable references given and required. Address, for three days, H., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., F., Post-office Box No. 322 New-London, Conn.

AS GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY-EDUCATED German lady desires a reëngagement as resident governess in a private family in this City. She is thoroughly competent to teach the higher English branches, as well as French, music and drawing. Unexceptionable City references given. Address A. B., Box 533 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE
remain for the public to see the charming little
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
who is to be
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM. THUMB.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 10, after which she will never be exhibited.

ONLY A VERY FEW DAYS MORE, THEN, remain for the public to see her. During these few days, she will be seen in company with

COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
HER MORNING LEVEES, from 10 to 12,
are much less crowded, and more comfortable for
LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES,

and as the Manager is determined to accommodate every visitor to the fullest extent—to have every one see all the attractions of the Museum, he has made arrangements to

GIVE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
AND
THIS EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
and the same chaste, elegant, and strictly moral drama,
CHARLES THE SECOND;
Or,
WAGGERIES IN WAPPING,
will be produced at each.
MISS WARREN AND COM. NUTT

will be introduced to the audience on the stage between the acts of the Drama at each performance, where every visitor has an excellent opportunity to see them. They will also be seen

ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL

of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening. This extraordinary pair of human beings,

THE SMALLEST EVER KNOWN,
TOGETHER, WEIGHING ONLY 54½ POUNDS,

constitute the greatest curiosity the world has ever produced.

Miss WARREN'S WARDROBE is so extensive that she appears in a different dress every day, and in a chaste selection of her splendid jewels, always including her magnificent

DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING,"

which she kindly exhibits to her visitors.

Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

Dr. COLTON will give his next grand exhibition of the

LAUGHING GAS
At the Academy of Music,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

Dr. Colton has the pleasure to announce that on this occasion, fifteen gentlemen and

SIX LADIES

Have consented to inhale the gas.

Dr. Colton will endeavor to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen who have attended his former exhibitions.

Although the expenses are greatly enhanced, the price will remain the same.

Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents, admitting to all parts of the house.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Burlesque opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA.

Miss Julia Gould	as	Amina
G. Swain Bulkley	as	Elvino
R. Bishop Bulkley	as	Alessio

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

Perform at BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and At NEWARK, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 5 and 6.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
NEW PIANO FORTE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that, having purchased the interest of his brother, ED. G. BRADBURY, in the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm will dissolve on the 31st day of January instant,) he will also withdraw his own interest from the said firm, and will open on Feb. 2 proximo, his new warerooms for the sale of his celebrated piano fortes.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by

G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SEVEN PIANO-FORTES TO LET—AT $2, $2 50, $3, $4 50, $5, and new pearl-keyed, $6 a month, or for sale, at $50, $75, $95, $200 and $300 each. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned, by M. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO PEDDLERS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS
Will be sold at the following low prices,
For a short time only:

1,200 Pieces Bleached Muslin, 16 cents per yard.
1,500 Pieces Bleached Muslin, 18 cents per yard.
900 Pieces Bleached Muslin, 20 cents per yard.
600 Pieces Bleached Muslin, 22 cents per yard.
1,500 Pieces Bleached Muslin, 25 cents per yard.
1,200 Pieces Bleached Muslin, 30 cents per yard.

As the above goods are greatly below the market value, early application will be necessary to secure bargains, as we cannot guarantee these prices only for a few days. OUR FANCY DRESS AND BLACK SILKS, CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' DO., SHAWLS, ALPACAS, MERINOES, OTTOMANS, POPLINS, BLANKETS AND FLANNELS will be sold at greatly reduced prices up to the 15th of February.

OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.

R. H. MACY.—REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under-garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS—HALF interest in a respectable specialty practice of enormous income. The partners investing amount of $3,000 will be repaid by income in the first year. Apply with real name to DOCTOR, Box 3,557, Post-office.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

battle of Cedar Mountain, saved the army of Gen. Banks from being outflanked, and the corps of Gen. Heintzelman from complete annihilation at the second battle of Bull Run.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

The Medical Department has invited proposals until the 22d of February, for furnishing ice for the hospitals during the coming summer. The ice to be delivered at the following points:

Hilton Head, S. C.; Newbern, N. C.; Fortress Monroe, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Nashville, Tenn.; New-Orleans, La.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Washington, D. C.

The ice must weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton. No bids, unless accompanied with an oath of allegiance, will be considered.

IMMENSE COPPER MINES DISCOVERED IN CALIFORNIA.

Intelligence has been received here of the discovery, in Hornitas County, California, of a vein of native copper over *five miles in length*. The ore is said to be very rich, containing a large *per centum* of silver.

THE "GENTLE SAVAGE."

Several Indians in Washington Territory have forwarded subscriptions here to the National Sanitary fund.

PROPOSED MILITARY HOSPITAL IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

The Surgeon-General has been petitioned by fourteen members of Congress from New-York to establish a hospital for the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in Western New-York. It is probable that a hospital will be established there.

COAL IN CALIFORNIA.

Coal beds of inexhaustible capacity have been discovered on the Santa Anna River, California, thirty-five miles from Los Angeles. The coal is of the best quality.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE.

Specimens of marble, from the banks of the Santa Anna River, California, have been received here. The marble, in whiteness and texture, is equal to the best Parian. The veins in several places are said to be thirty feet in thickness.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

By order of the President, Surgeon J. Owen, United States Volunteers, is dismissed the service for incompetency.

RESTORED.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Jan. 20, 1862.

General Orders, No. 16.—By direction of the President, the dismissal of Capt. Jos. B. Stocton, First Kansas Volunteers, in General Orders, No. 195, of Nov. 24, 1862, is hereby revoked, it now appearing that Capt. Stocton was not absent without leave as reported, but detained by unauthorized authority on duty in a department to which he did not belong.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

MILITARY POST RE-ESTABLISHED.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Jan. 16, 1863.

General Orders No. 14.—The military post in Kansas, known as Fort Scott, is hereby reëstablished, and announced as a permanent post.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

CHANGE OF ORDER.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Jan. 23, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 35.—*Extract.*—17. So much of Special Orders No. 251 as mustered Assistant Surgeon W. F. Swalm, Eighty-fourth New-York Volunteers, (Fourteenth N. Y. S. M.,) out of service, is hereby amended so as to discharge him from the service as a supernumerary officer, to date Nov. 15, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

DEDUCTION OF PAY.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Jan. 24, 1863.

The Paymaster General, U. S. A.:

Sir: By direction of the Secretary of War, on application to the Surgeon-General, you are hereby authorized to deduct from the pay of officers treated in hospitals, seventy-five cents per day, while they are so treated, which amount will be credited to the Medical Department, to be used for the maintenance of those hospitals.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjt.-General.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

L. M. Hammond, 50th New-York.
Jacob Kushner, 163d New-York.
H. H. Mitchell, 23d Maine.
J. H. Kipp, 29th New-Jersey.
Amos Gussback, 147th New-York.
F. Whitlock, 20th Connecticut.
G. Cooke, 17th New-York.
Godfrey Kiston, 27th New-York Artillery.
Emory R. Vosburg, 154th New-York.
T. S. Hubert, 22d New-Jersey.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

A NEW POSTAL BILL.

Senator Collamer's Postal bill empowers the Postmaster-General to appoint all Postmasters, whose annual salary is less than $1,000; requires postmasters, mail agents, and persons employed in the General Post-office, to make oath to their fidelity and loyalty; awards compensation in five classes, the first between $4,000 and $3,000; the second between $3,000 and $2,000; the third between $2,000 and $1,000; the fourth between $1,000 and $100; the fifth less than $100; the value to be assigned by the Postmaster-General, from a comparison of average salaries of the four preceding years, and may be readjusted not oftener than once in two—these salaries to take effect in July next. In the offices of the first and second classes, it is proposed to allow a just and reasonable sum for the cost of rent, fuel, lights, clerks, &c., and also to the offices of other classes, which are distributing offices for clerk hire; all box rents and other perquisites to be accounted for by the Postmaster; the box rents and postage always prepaid; oath made to quarterly returns on penalty of perjury; the Postmaster-General to regulate the periods during which dead letters shall remain in any Post-office; those containing valuable inclosures to be registered in the Department, and when not returnable to writers or persons written to, shall be included in receipts, and be subject to reclamation; letter-carriers to be appointed, and receiving offices and boxes established, and provision made for carrying local newspapers and small packages; the rate of half-ounce letters, 3 cents; drop letters, 2 cents, and no carrier's fee allowed; registered letters to pay a fee of 20 cents; newspaper postage on weeklies, per quarter, 5 cents; semi-weeklies, 10 cents; tri-weeklies, 15 cents; dailies, (six issues,) 30 cents; four ounces to be the standard weight of periodicals; small papers sent in a package to one address charged at the same rate.

SENATOR WILSON'S MILITARY BILL.

Senator Wilson's bill from the Military Committee, for the encouragement of reënlistments and enrolling and drafting the militia and other purposes, provides;

First—That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States, who may reënlist for one year after the expiration of the present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which will be paid on such reënlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of reënlistment; and to such as may reënlist for two years after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall be paid one-half of the bounty for enlistment provided by the fifth section of the act approved July 22, 1861.

Second—The President shall make all proper rules and regulations for enroling and drafting the militia of the United States, and otherwise putting this act into execution, and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as may be exempted therefrom by the existing laws of the United States, and further exceptions from physical disability shall duly be made after the completion of the draft.

Third—Whenever the President shall call for the militia of the States and Territories to be employed in the service of the United States, he shall specify in his call the period for which said service may be required, not exceeding two years, and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified unless sooner discharged.

Fourth—Every person who shall, in pursuance of any law of the United States, or requisition of the President, be drafted as a soldier, shall, when so drafted, be deemed to be in the actual service of the United States, and shall be thereupon subject to the rules and articles of war in the same manner as though he had been mustered into the service of the United States.

Fifth—The drafted militia brought into the service of the United States by authority of this act, shall be placed in all respects upon a footing with the troops authorized by the fourth section of the act approved July 17, 1862.

Sixth—Every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice any soldiers in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall harbor, conceal or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, uniforms, ammunition, clothing, or part thereof, and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or who shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $500, and shall be imprisoned, not exceeding two years nor less than six months.

Seventh—Whenever a single regiment of Volunteers or of the Militia from the one arm from the same State is reduced to one-half of the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiments provided that no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When each consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

Eighth—Whenever a regiment is reduced below the maximum number allowed by law, no more officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

Ninth—So much of the fifth section of the act approved July 17, 1862, entitled an act to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, &c., as requires the consent of the President to carry into execution the sentence of a court-martial be, and the same is hereby repeated, as far as the same extends, to the punishment for desertion, and sentences for that offence may be carrried into execution upon the approval of the Commanding-General of an army in the field.

Tenth—Immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation, declaring that all soldiers absent from their regiments without leave may return to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence, and all deserters who may not return within the time so specified by the President shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

Eleventh—Courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their companies without leave, to be reduced to the ranks, to serve three years or during the war.

Twelfth—If any person shall resist any draft of the militia men into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person in resisting any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall cause any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

MUSTERED OUT.

By a special order from the War Department, the One Hundred and Sixty-third New-York Volunteers has been consolidated with the Seventy-third New-York Volunteers, and the officers of the former have been mustered out of service.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PONTOONS.

A Board of Officers of the Engineer and Quartermaster's Department has been ordered to meet in this city, for the purpose of considering the subject of improvements in "Pontoon Bridges," and their transportation.

THE TREATY WITH BOLIVAR.

The amended Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and the Republic of Bolivar, is officially promulgated. There is to be reciprocal liberty in commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens, but this is not to apply to the coasting trade of the respective countries. The two high contracting parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles:

First—That free ships make free goods; that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a Power or State at war are free from capture or confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

Second—That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of W. S. Otto, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Charles A. Brebe. Receiver of Public Money at Los Angeles, Cal.; Henry A. Wiltse, Surveyor-General for Iowa and Wisconsin.

NAVAL.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. D. P. Upton has been ordered to the command of the U. S. steamer *Arizona*. Acting Assistant Surgeon S. H. Weil has been ordered to the same vessel.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Messrs. Kennedy, of Maryland, (Dem.,) and Latham, of California, (Dem.,) stated that if they had been in the Senate last night they would have voted against the bill for the indemnification of the President.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a memorial, asking for the prompt action of Congress on the subject of the currency, and recommending the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Post-offices, reported back the bill to establish a system of postal money orders, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin in relation to the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers for the passage of gunboats. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill to regulate the appointment of midshipmen, with amendments.

Mr. Collamer introduced a bill to amend the bill regulating the Post-office Department.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Willard Saulsbury, a Senator from the State of Delaware, did, on the 27th inst., bring into the Senate a concealed weapon, and did, then and there, in the Senate, behave in a turbulent and disorderly manner, and, when called to order by the Vice-President, did refuse to observe the order, but did continue such turbulent and disorderly behavior until he was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and did there and then make threats to use said weapon upon the said Sergeant-at-Arms, and in the presence of the Senate did draw the said weapon and threaten to shoot the said Sergeant-at-Arms, and behaved in a manner disgraceful to the Senate and destructive to all order and decorum; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Willard Saulsbury be, and hereby is expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Maryland, (Dem.)—I did not hear who it was introduced that resolution.

The Vice-President—It was introduced by the Senator from New-Hampshire, (Clark.)

Mr. Saulsbury.—I have not a word to say in reference to the merit or demerit of that resolution. I have no favors to ask. It may be unbecoming my position and my character, as a Senator from a sovereign State, to say more upon the introduction of such a resolution as that. Sir, I will say no more. Let the Senate act as the Senate may think proper. I neither avow nor disavow what is charged. Let the proof be made to the Senate, and let the Senate act according to its own judgment.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Wall, of N. J., (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of extending such relief as circumstances may require, and inquire into the case of Mr. Thomas, known as "Zarvona, the French lady," of Maryland, now a prisoner of war, at Fort Lafayette, and who, as represented, has been confined in a dungeon of that fortress since June last, and is now hopelessly insane by reason of his sufferings. Adopted.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all orders issued by the Secretaries of War and Treasury in regard to a general prohibition to export arms and munitions from the United States to the Mexican Republic, and any orders relative to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army. Adopted.

Mr. Hale called up the resolution relative to the appointment of midshipmen in the Naval Academy. Passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the encouragement of enlistments, enrolling and drafting militia. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Harlan, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) called up the resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to provide for a Committee on Agriculture, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) then called up the bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions to invalid soldiers. Passed.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and several amendments from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating $886,000 for an ordnance dépôt, &c., in the tidewaters of New-York Harbor.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered an amendment as a substitute to the amendment providing for the appointment of a Commission of nine officers of ordnance and artillery, to examine and report to Congress at the next session, as to the proper site for such dépôt.

After a discussion, the whole proposition was rejected.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment which was adopted, providing that no money shall be paid to any officer or assumed officer, not authorized by some existing law, unless such officer shall subsequently be sanctioned; nor to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate, where such vacancy existed before the recess, and was required to be filled by and with the advice of the Senate, until such appointee shall have been confirmed by the Senate.

The bill was then passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.

After a discussion, the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, (Union,) moved to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Stevens' bill, authorizing the employment of soldiers of African descent.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) while approving the object, advocated the motion.

Messrs. Stevens and Hickman advocated prompt action, the latter explaining his substitute. The minds of the members, they said, must be made up on the subject.

Mr. Sheffield advocated its reference. If the Military Committee should report back the bill as having received the approbation of the Executive Department, it was probable that he would vote for it.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Not carried—53 against 83.

The bill of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) authorizing the employment of troops of African descent, coming up, Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs.

No quorum voting, there was a call of the House.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) advocated the motion, and he did not wish to complain of any gentleman who sought to engross the duties of that Committee; much less to complain of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) especially as his duty before the Committee of Ways and Means had not been very arduous. The functions of that Committee were not connected with measures of this character. Although he was not authorized to say what would be done by the Committee on Military Affairs, he might express his individual opinion that, as soon as the Committee should have time to consider it, they would present the question to the House, fairly and fully, in such form as would meet the approbation of the Administration. He would give the assurance that a report would enable the House to act understandingly and promptly.

Not desiring to be disrespectful to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was in regular standing in the Republican Church, any measure calculated to bring a substantial force to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, should meet with his cordial support. He believed that it was wise in this exigency of public affairs to bring to the support of the Government every person in the Republic capable of bearing arms. What some regarded as slave property, was not more sacred than any other, and must give way to the superior demands of the Government, as must everything else. It was the great support of the rebellion. Instead of the rule of the law being "whosoever has African blood in his veins shall be presumed to be a bondman," the rule should be, "wherever there is a man with white blood, he shall be presumed to be subject to the exigency of military service." What reason could be assigned that the colored people, to defend all we held dear, should not be subject to military discipline as freemen? There was, in his judgment, no such reason. He did not like some of the features of the bill; and believing that the Committee on Military Affairs could so perfect the bill as to make it meet the approbation of the House, he desired to have it referred. He thought it unjust that the entire time of the House should be engaged with the business of the Committee of Ways and Means, while the Committee on Military Affairs was thus excluded from reporting measures of the highest public importance. He, as a member of that Committee, had a bill recommended by every department of the Government, demanded by military necessity, and involving a large expenditure of money, which should be passed at once; but he had no opportunity to report it. He also had a bill for a submarine cable to connect with various points, including New-Orleans and Galveston. If this cable had been in existence three weeks ago, the Government would have saved more than thrice the expenses of the cost. The measure should not be delayed one hour. He had another bill, to correct and prevent abuses. But he could not present them. It was due that several days should be assigned especially to their consideration.

Mr. Stevens said that the erratic course of the gentleman, who had just taken his seat, was such that no man of common sense could take offence at what he said here. He did not know that, as was charged, the Committee of Ways and Means had unnecessarily engrossed the time of the House. Matters referred to that Committee had been considered and brought forward at the earliest practicable moment. The Committee, so far from wasting time, had given offence by refusing to extend time for debate. With what propriety, then, did the gentleman say that the Commitee had engrossed all the attention of the House? The Committee had not taken upon themselves anything but what was referred to them, or demanded by the orders and rules of the House.

Mr. Olin replied that his friend was a good lawyer. He did not charge that the Committee of Ways and Means had unnecessarily occupied the time of the House, but only said that the Committee, having so long and so profitably occupied the time, that the gentleman might not, too voluntarily engross business belonging to the Military Committee.

Mr. Stevens remarked that the gentlemen did not say so. He was very unfortunate in his terms; for he understood him to lecture the Committee of Ways and Means for engrossing so much of the time of the House. He introduced the measure now pending weeks ago; yet the Military Committee had not acted upon it to this day. He did not know what their motives were, or that they should now be intrusted with another bill of a similar character to be swallowed up in the vortex. He warned the gentleman not to trust that whirlpool. If the Military Committee had an amendment, let them offer it. It was certainly no offence for him, as an individual member, to introduce a bill under the rules. He had given a notice of two weeks for the consideration of this measure. He postponed it for that length of time in view of the urgent necessities of the country, and in order to act upon the finance and other public bills. In all that time surely the Military Committee had an opportunity to consider and perfect the bill. But they had not desired to.

Mr. Olin, in reply to a remark of Mr. Stevens, said the Military Committee had not had time to report their bills. After on one occasion obtaining general consent, the proceedings were interrupted, and the Committee were thus foiled.

Mr. Stevens replied that the gentleman, it was true, had some small matter in hand—the giving away of forty millions of dollars to help New-York to enlarge her canals, the revenue from which, the past year, was five millions—and, in order to pass this, it was linked on the bill for the draining of the lakes.

Calls to order were made, when Mr. Stevens said he was merely answering the man who was just before the House. With regard to consulting the proper authorities, he would say merely that, by looking at his modified bill, the gentleman could determine whether he could recognize the handwriting or not. He trusted that if the House desired to pass the bill, they would not send it to the Military Committee, but act upon it now. He agreed that the colored class should be employed as soldiers in this war. A distinguished Captain in the navy, Capt. Woodhull, with whom he had conversed in the presence of others, had said that, in the last five engagements, he never saw braver men than the contrabands employed as soldiers. If it was proper to employ them, then it was proper to pass this bill.

Mr. Sheffield said he had made the motion to refer because the Military Committee had faithfully performed their duty. The House had acted on many measures too hastily, and he mentioned, among several others, that commendatory of the act of Commodore Wilkes in seizing Mason and Slidell, and the subsequent action on the subject. While they were confiscating private property on land, the Secretary of State was negotiating to protect, with the exception of casualties, private property on the sea. He hoped no such measure as that pending would be passed, until it had received the judgment of the Military Committee. Otherwise, he was unwilling to pass on a measure of such importance. He would aid the Government in every way to suppress the rebellion, no matter what it was. If the Committee should report the bill receiving the approbation of the Executive Department, probably he should vote for it.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said no member had greater respect for the Committee on Military Affairs than himself; but when the fact was taken into consideration, that on the 8th of December he brought this subject to the notice of the Committee, and they had not, as yet, so far as the House was informed, taken definitive action on the subject, he was constrained to believe that they did not give it their approbation. Consequently he preferred to have the matter passed upon at once by the House. There was scarcely a gentleman upon this floor but had come to a conclusion with regard to the merits or propriety of raising negro regiments, to be engaged in the war. The substitute he had offered proposed: First, to raise negro or colored regiments for seven years, without making it compulsory on the President to enroll any particular number. The President could raise three hundred regiments if he thought it necessary to do so. It was simply a grant of power. In other words, the whole subject was left dependent on the judgment of the President. He preferred to leave the power thus without expressing any great confidence in the President. It was not necessary that he should express it. He thought it would be admitted by everybody in Congress that if negro regiments should not be enrolled and placed in service, there would be a large surplus population of blacks hanging on the skirts of the Government, for whom we were bound to make provision. Secondly, his substitute authorized a line of steamers between New-York and the coast of Africa. The time had arrived when such a line should be established. He merely desired to open a channel of communication so that persons who desired to emigrate might avail themselves of the opportunity. The third section provided for a general system of education in the rebellious States. It appropriated the proceeds of the confiscation of property to that purpose, on the principle that liberty was the fundamental principle of the Government, and that education should be extended to all without distinction of race, sex or color. He urged prompt action, and believed that the Military Committee could not enlighten them on the subject.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the bill on the table. Not carried—53 against 83.

Mr. Cox raised the point that the bill contained an appropriation of money, and, therefore, by the rules, must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Speaker said it was now too late to raise that question, as the bill had been several hours under consideration.

Mr. Stevens said the bill contained no appropriation.

The House, by 32 yeas to 103 nays, refused to refer the subject to the Military Committee.

The main question on its passage was ordered to be put—78 against 61.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to table the bill. Not carried—59 against 84.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) subsequently made a similar motion. Not carried—42 against 87.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) desired to offer an amendment to the bill; but opportunity was refused.

Mr. Cox asked to be excused from voting on ordering the main question.

Mr. Mallory rose, but the Speaker said the question was not debateable.

Mr. Cox appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Union,) moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Various other dilatory motions were made on that side of the House, and were voted down.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn until Friday. Disagreed to.

A few minutes past 4 o'clock, Mr. Hickman said they ought not to sit here all night to entertain these motions of delay, coming from members of the Border States.

He was called to order from the Opposition side.

Other Yea and Nay votes were taken.

Half-past Four P. M.—No quorum voted.

Mr. Hickman moved a call of the House.

Messrs. Allen, of Ohio, and Holman, severally, but unsuccessfully, moved to adjourn.

After further dilatory motions, Mr. Maynard rose to make a suggestion to end this parliamentary contest, but a single objection from the Opposition side prevented his doing so, general consent being requisite.

A number of members on both sides paired off, and left the hall to refresh themselves.

At a 5¾ o'clock, Mr. Holman moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

Half-past Six P. M.—There are many vacant seats.

Mr. Vallandigham moved a call of the House. Agreed to.

Excuses were heard for absentees, &c. The Yeas and Nays were repeatedly called on trivial questions, the object of the Opposition still being to defeat the vote on the negro soldier bill, which the Republicans were determined, if possible, to obtain to-night.

It was now 8 o'clock.

Mr. Perry moved when the House adjourn, it be to Saturday. Lost.

Mr. Olin, at nearly 9 o'clock, asked the general consent to make a suggestion to relieve the House from its embarrassment.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, on the Opposition side, and Mr. Bingham, on the Republican side, objected.

The calling of the Yeas and Nays was resumed on trivial questions.

During the proceedings a few emphatic words were exchanged by Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Colfax, the latter temporarily occupying the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Vallandigham insisted that he had a right to appeal from his decision, and Mr. Colfax refused to entertain the question, claiming that under such circumstances as were now existing, the rulings were uniform.

Mr. Vallandigham. The Speaker himself just now entertained a similar appeal.

Mr. Colfax. The Speaker refused to do so.

Mr. Vallandigham. I appeal to the record of the House.

The conversation, though of short duration, was remarkable earnest to such an extent, that members lounging in the cloak room and on the sofas hastily rushed to the scene, thus increasing the existing confusion.

Mr. Hickman insisted on order, and was responded to by loud voices on the Opposition side calling him to order.

Mr. Holman withdrew his motion to adjourn, when Mr. Vallandigham moved a call of the House.

The question, like at least a dozen similar ones, was determined negatively.

Comparative quiet was now restored, and, with the exception of the above, good nature generally prevailed throughout the proceedings.

One member jocosely rising to a question of order, complained that another, in violation of the rules, was smoking a cigar. The accused, with the usual good humor, denied the fact, saying the former "did not see it."

Soon thereafter an equally important point was raised that a Republican gentleman from Ohio was sitting with his boots cocked upon his desk.

Members were continually pairing off to visit the basement refectory. Some returned with supplies of food in their hands.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—But few persons are in the galleries, the dry and uninteresting proceedings inducing spectators to leave the hall.

Owing to the almost uninterrupted roll calls, the clerks have become hoarse, and are evidently over fatigued with the diversions of the house.

No quorum voting, some member moved an adjournment, and another a call of the house.

Mr. Wickliffe inquired of the Chair whether it would be a privileged question to ask if they had a right to make a call of the House. [Laughter.] He did not know whether it was a privileged question or not.

The Speaker replied—There is a joint rule providing that either House may go into secret session if any gentleman should so move, after stating that the President desired to submit a message.

Mr. Wickliffe—I think, Sir, we ought to close the doors. There is a rule which says whenever a confidential communication is received, the House shall be cleared of all persons, excepting the Speaker, Clerk and Doorkeeper.

The Speaker said that that rule applied to communications from the Executive.

Mr. Wickliffe—But there is another rule, never repealed. Let me see.

He examined the manual, and then said—Here it is. The Speaker, or any member, may inform the House that he has a communication to make which ought to be kept secret, when the doors shall in like manner be closed.

The Speaker—The Chair will state—

Mr. Wickliffe, interrupting, earnestly inquired: Is it a privileged question?

The Speaker replied: Not unless you have something to communicate as required by the rules. But, as there is no quorum, no business can be transacted.

Mr. Thurlow Weed Retires from the Albany Evening Journal.

HIS VALEDICTORY ADDRESS,

Patrons, Friends and Readers: My interest in, and connection with the Albany *Evening Journal*, as proprietor and editor, terminates with the present sheet; and but that custom sanctions, if it does not call for parting words, nothing would remain but to say—Farewell!

This word, when it sunders relations which have existed pleasantly for nearly thirty-three years, cannot be uttered lightly, or without emotion. During that long term of years, I have in some sense—and I hope the comparison may not be deemed irreverent—occupied an Editorial Pulpit, speaking daily to a large Congregation, for whom I have come to feel the relation of Pastor and Friend; and from whom I have certainly experienced all the benefits and bounties that a generous flock bestows upon its shepherd.

Though but a few hours have passed since the transfer papers were executed, memory has been busy in summoning back the dread past, in the cup of which evil and good are necessarily mingled. The friendship, faith and fraternity which have so long bound men to me with "hooks of steel," through trials to triumphs, burdens the memory and the heart with a profound sense of obligation. Never in the history of our State, has an editor enjoyed so long and so largely the confidence and regard of those politically associated with him; nor in no other editor's experience have political and personal relations been more happily blended.

But we have fallen upon evil times. Our country is in immediate and imminent danger. I differ widely with my party about the best means of crushing the rebellion. That difference is radical and irreconcilable. I can neither impress others with my views, nor surrender my own solemn convictions. The alternative of living in strife with those whom I have esteemed, or withdrawing, is presented. I have not hesitated in choosing the path of peace as the path of duty. If those who differ with me are right, and the country is carried safely through its present struggle, all will be well, and "nobody hurt."

In approaching the end of a long journey, when one of the party drops out, remembering how pleasant it has been, he only thinks of it to mark his sense of the worthiness of the companions who continue on, and to wish them, with his whole grateful heart, enduring prosperity and happiness.

It is fifty-three years since I was first introduced, as an apprentice, to the "space-box," and forty-five years since I became an editor. During more than half a century of toil and care, I have experienced so much that is good and bright in life; partaken so richly of its blessings; have found so many of my race to honor and love, that this hour of isolation prostrates the heart in thankfulness to Man for his support, and gratitude to God for His abiding protection and mercy.

Since the *Evening Journal* was established, in 1830, time, in its resistless course, has swept thousands of its original patrons out of existence. The names of most of its first city subscribers may be now found inscribed on marble in the rural cemetery, where also rests loved ones whose presence once gladdened and brightened my own home and hearth. And here, again, while the grave has taken much to afflict, it has left much to console. These thoughts, out of place, perhaps, will, at such a moment, find utterance.

I leave the *Journal* in the hands of my late partners, who have purchased my interest. They are eminently worthy of the continued confidence and support of its friends. Mr. Dawson came with me when a boy, and has, as apprentice, journeyman, foreman, partner and editor, been associated with me for thirty-six years, during which long period there has never been a jar or an impatient word between us. Mr. Parsons, under whose auspices a small job office (started in company with my late and only son) has grown into a printing-house, has been for twenty years pleasantly associated with me. The Messrs. Ten Eyck have grown up, from their boyhood, in the office, more like sons than mere business associates. F. W. Seward, temporarily absent, with his high cultivation and amiable character, completed the interest of our charmed circle. In business matters I have had no concern or anxiety, leaving all in their hands, never looking at a ledger or an account. And in now offering to sell them my interest, I asked them to determine its value, as they did, to my entire contentment. I entertain for them, as Dr. Franklin says he did for the young printers whom he brought up and established in business, the solicitude and affection of a father.

If the country was not in a condition to awaken deep anxiety, I should look forward with cheerfulness and hope to that condition of life which,

> —— "Exempt from public haunts,
> Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

But for an infirm leg and a broken arm, I would go into the army, for the country is entitled to the services of all its citizens, and it is more a privilege than a duty to defend a Government under whose beneficent sway and benign rule we have enjoyed protection, prosperity and happiness, and in the destruction of which the best hopes of the highest civilization perishes.

So far as all things personal are concerned, my work is done. Should the occasion or the opportunity to serve my country or friends, with head or hand, offer, it will be gladly embraced. And now, with all that relates to material wants in life abundantly supplied—with no personal interest or aspiration ungratified—with a humbling consciousness of having experienced through life more benefits than I have deserved, and vastly more than I have been able to reciprocate; and with a determination to devote such brief time as may be allotted to me, to the practice of Dr. Franklin's golden precept of doing "as much good and as little evil" to others, as possible, I come to the inevitable—Farewell!

THURLOW WEED.

Jan. 27, 1863.

Death of Prof. Robinson.

Prof. Edward Robinson, the celebrated philologist and biblical scholar, died at his residence in this City on Tuesday night last, of dropsy in the chest. He has been in feeble health for some months. He visited Germany during the last Summer for surgical treatment of his eyes, which were for some time threatened with entire deprivation of sight. He returned in the Fall, but never resumed, actively, his accustomed labors. Dr. Robinson was one of the most distinguished scholars of biblical learning in this country. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1794, graduated at Hamilton College in this State in 1816, and went to Andover in 1821, where he studied Hebrew and became associated with Dr. Stuart in the translation of some text books from the German and in the instruction of his classes. In 1826, he went to Europe, where he studied four years, when he returned, and became Professor of Sacred Literature in Andover. He resigned this position in 1833, and removed to Boston. In 1837, he was appointed Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary in this City, and held that position until his death. Previous to entering upon its duties he visited Palestine, and made a very minute and careful study of the country in connection with the geography of the Bible. In 1841, he published the results of this study, in three octavo volumes, which became the text-book for all the students in that Department. Much of his subsequent life was devoted to the revision and perfection of this work, though he published some others connected with classical studies. Dr. R. married in 1816 a daughter of Rev. S. Kirkland, a missionary among the Oneida Indians, but she died three years after. In 1829, he married Miss Teresa A. L. Von Jacob, daughter of Prof. Von Jacob, of the University of Halle, a lady of rare ability and scholarship, whose writings and translations, under the name of "Talvi," are widely known in this country and in Europe. She survives a husband, who leaves also a son and daughter. Prof. Robinson was the leading man of a class, small, as yet, in this country, who achieve European celebrity in the department of letters to which he devoted his life.

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. Brittan & Fiske will form a class, this (Thursday) evening, for complete instruction in Electro-Psychology, at Clinton Hall. All who attend will be able to perform the experiments successfully, and also to apply this wonderful science to the cure of disease. Lecture and experiments to-morrow evening.

[Advertisement.]

How to Read Character.—A private class of ladies and gentlemen is now forming at No. 306 Broadway, for instruction in practical phrenology. Application should be made at once. But a limited number can be admitted.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

See "Foote's Patent Umbrella Lock Stand" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Jan. 2—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—George Staton, Mrs. Henry Grinnell, Miss Grinnell and man servant, Irving Van Wart, Jr., New-York; C. Madera, Central America; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Jones, Toronto; F. Smith, England; Louis Filvershim, Paris; Joseph Atkins, England; Capt. F. T. Clark, Liverpool; A. T. Galt, Sheerbrooke; J. E. Farnum, Philadelphia; Dr. McDonell, Wm. Green, Capt. J. Ledgley, England; Henry de Blaquisie, Woodstock; P. H. Leonard, D. W. Wickham, H. R. Baltzer, Henry J. Ibbotson, R. Winter, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boyer, Philadelphia; A. McInnis, New-York; G. W. Edwards, England; Carl Epping, New-York; Henry Truman, Boston; A. Kamah, New-York; Wm. A. Reynolds, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. L. Flood and child, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Abram Hodgson, 6 children and infant, Chicago; Samuel Hoffmung, Montreal, C. E.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Arnold and child, London; Isadore Villamur, Havana; Henry Ellis, England; T. F. Kelly, Kingston; E. McNamara, Mrs. Williams, New-York; Col. Wm. Ross, D. F. Kellogg, Illinois. Specie, $134,941 22.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Black Hawk, from London.—G. B. Wheaton, G. Carpenter, F. H. Lewis, J. H. Messer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets.... 5 13 | Moon sets.... 3 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 3 06 | Gov. Island.. 3 55 | Hell Gate.. 5 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Schooners Cherub, Baily, Boston. Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Almira, Burdick, Bristol, L. Kenny; Constitution, Stout, Washington, Peck & Church.

Arrived.

Steam transport Charles Osgood, Geer, New-Orleans Jan. 7, via Key West 17th. Experienced heavy weather, carried away head of foremast.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Black Hawk, Doane, London Dec. 31, and the Lizard Jan. 8, in ballast to Bucklin & Crane.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre Dec. 22, with mdse. and 93 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Moneynick, (of Boston,) Smith, Malaga Dec. 13, passed Gibraltar 14th, with fruit, &c., to master. Was up to Barnegat Jan. 19, and was blown South as far as the Capes of Virginia; did not make Barnegat until the 26th; split sails, &c. Dec. 24, lat. 29, lon. 35, saw a large fire, apparently a vessel burning; did not run toward her for fear of falling in with a privateer.

Bark Glenalvon, (Br.,) Munroe, Dublin 40 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Bark Trent, (Swed.,) Elfwerson, Bordeaux 49 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Edisto, (of Boston,) Flynn, Buenos Ayres Dec. 4, with hides and wool to E. F. Davidson. Dec. 24 passed a herm. brig bound N., showing a white flag with black letters J. C. in it.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Spencer, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Abner Taylor, Cavano, Bucksport 9 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Caledonia, (Br.,) Cox, Cornwallis, with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Brig Catharine Rogers, Yeaton, Elizabethport for Salem, with coal.

Brig Proterio, (Dan.,) Jurgensin, Bahia 41 ds., with hides to Gallop & Spence.

Brig Darien, (of Warren,) Henry, Neuvitas Jan. 15, with sugar, &c., to Snow & Burgess.

Brig G. Wheelwright, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ralph, Turks Island 21 ds., with salt to G. Wheelwright. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. John H. French, (of Eastport,) Crosby, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Manhattanville for Wareham, Mass., with iron.

Schr. Charity, Jay, Elizabethport for Bridgeport, coal.

Schr. Enchantress, (of Newburyport,) Devereux, Bonaire Jan. 9, with salt to Rising & Co. Jan. 19, saw schr. Ed. Lameyer, hence for Mayaguez. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, Fisher, Cornwallis, N. S., 15 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Triumph, (Br.,) Boardman, Cornwallis, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Sea Breeze, (of New-Haven,) Hulse, Martinique Jan. 8, and Salt Cay 12th, with salt to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. C. E. Page, Frink, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hooper, Great Egg Harbor, wood.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Reed, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Silver Magnet, Perry, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. J. DeBassett, Hillman, Washington 7 ds., in ballast to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. Hattie Low, Mulford, Chicoteague, with wood.

Schr. Lambert, Thornton, Baltimore 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Leading Breeze, Graham, Provincetown 4 ds., with mdse. fm. steamship Caledonia, ashore at Cape Cod.

Schr. Mast Wind, Bush, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Marietta Gray, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr. Benjamin English, Hathaway, Elizabethport for Newport.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E., with snow; outside the Hook it is from E., and fresh.

Below.

Ship James L. Bogart, Conway, Liverpool Dec. 30.

U. S. store-ship Courier.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Vera Cruz, with mdse. to J. & J. Stuart.

Ship Spiridon, Jordan, Liverpool.

Brigs Aristook, Sweet, Marseilles; Ocean Traveler, Darien, La Cayenne.

Ship Deutchland, and brig Belle Barnard.—Both by pilot-boat Fannie, No. 17.

Sailed.

Ship Emblem, (Br.;) bark Rob Roy, (Br.;) Rothsay, (Br.;) May, Lucretia.

Brigs Scotia, (Br.;) Martha Post, Mauricio, (Dutch.)

Schr. J. W. Miner.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Arr. ship Ocean Rover, San Francisco; barks Lapwing, London; Edmund Dwight, Surinam.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Mary Lee, Morton, from Palermo Nov. 7, before reported as having lost fore topmast and short of provisions, has put into Hampton Roads.

The Br. steamship China, for Liverpool, has anchored in Quarantine.

Spoken, &c.

Arabella—brig, hence for Aspinwall, Jan. 25, lat. 38 25, lon. 73 40.

Ellen Rephart—whaling schr., of Provincetown, Jan. 19, in the Mona Passage, 19 ds out, clean.

Gen. Pike—whaling bark, of and for New-Bedford, fm. Talcahuana, Dec. 24, off Pernambuco—with a full cargo, all well.

Laurillia—brig, from Boston for Cape Haytien, in Turks Island Passage.

Sarah M. Newhall—brig, hence for Mansanilla, Jan. 14, lat. 31, lon. 71.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas Jan. 10, brig Waredale, Cornell, hence, discg; schrs. Ida Wheeler, Dyer, fm. Philadelphia, discharged and waiting orders; Laurel, McFarland, for Boston in 2 ds.; Fisher, Dean, wtg. orders, and others.

At Neuvitas, Jan. 25, brig Anita Owen, Wallace, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Ozell, Chrisholm, for New-York in 10 days.

At Martinique Jan. 8, brig Christiana, fm. Boston, just arrived.

At Salt Cay Jan. 12, brig Lizzie Barnard, for New-York in 4 days.

At Buenos Ayres Dec. 4, ship Odessa, from Bangor, just arr.; bark "Scantiena," for New-York in 10 ds.; brig Kentucky, for New-York in 4 ds.; schr. Target, for New York in 4 ds., and others.

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Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

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It is not a Dye,

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In order to effect a great saving in your HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES,
BUY YOUR TEAS
At 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pound.
Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward.
Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel.
Raisins, ¼-box, $1.
Coffee, 18 to 40 cents per pound.
Currants, 12½c. per pound.
Best Hams, 10 cents per pound.
Molasses, 40 cents per gallon.
Best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon.
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Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use.
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Call and see for yourselves.
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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.
3, 4, 10..........Drew..........$30,000
17, 56, 66..........Drew..........10,000
36, 40, 78..........Drew..........7,000
19, 28, 41..........Drew..........5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address
J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.